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Soviet Switch on Arms Talks May Show Economy Concerns

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Six months ago, Western diplomats were writing off the possibility that the Kremlin might return to arms negotiations. They said the Soviet Union's aging leaders were too insecure, too set in their ways, to take initiatives.

This week in Geneva, however, the Russians, who often complain about what they call zigzags in U.S. policy, completed a turnaround that these same diplomats concede was beyond their expectations.

A leadership that seemed to have hunkered down behind the Kremlin's red-brick walls, refusing to negotiate with Washington and ready to ride out a new Cold War, has quickly agreed to new arms negotiations and now is talking about a whole new perspective for better relations between the two nations.

The Soviet press on Wednesday portrayed the talks in Geneva between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko as a success, describing the agreement to open new negotiations as a victory for Moscow.

The government newspaper, Izvestia, even allowed itself a moment of jubilation, exclaiming, "The talks are on!"

Press commentators stress the broader context of the agreement. In this, they followed the lead of Mr. Gromyko, who said as he left Geneva that "the situation in the world as a whole largely depends on the state of U.S.-Soviet relations" and that now "a certain step has been made in establishing a dialogue between our two countries."

Mr. Gromyko was shown on the main television news program, reading his statement at the Geneva airport. The program also

showed the press conference in Geneva at which Mr. Shultz said that "an important beginning" had been made.

"There is, and can be, no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence," said Yuri Kornilov, a commentator for Tass, the official press agency.

He said: "There is and can be no means to solving pressing international problems other than constructive dialogue, talks, a search for areas of agreement that could lead to stronger trust between countries, to the creation of such an atmosphere in international relations as would be free of the nuclear threat, enmity, suspiciousness, fear and hostility."

As recently as October, Soviet officials were stonily insisting that there would be no return to negotiations until the United States removed the new missiles it had begun to install in Western Europe. The start of deployment of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles at the end of 1983 led the Soviet Union to break off talks in Geneva on strategic arms and medium-range missiles.

Last summer, the Russians angrily rejected an American suggestion that talks on the militarization of outer space be combined with the suspended talks on nuclear missiles. Something along these lines emerged from the talks Monday and Tuesday in Geneva.

Western diplomats see a strong motivation on both a substantive and a public-relations level for the Soviet turnaround.

"There is both the economic reality that they have to face and the reality of strategic weapons. They see the arms race as destabilizing," a diplomat said. In addition, he said, "There is a very real fear of U.S. superiority in space weapons

and the possibility that the way would be opened to a nuclear first-strike capability."

The Soviet Union's economic difficulties have been mentioned by Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader, who has spoken of the drain of military spending on the national economy.

The tremendous costs of a new arms race in space, in which the initial U.S. program is estimated at \$26 billion, would throw off plans for the Soviet economy, one Soviet official said. "They would have to set aside the whole economic plan for the next 20 years," he said.

This official, who has access to high-level policy thinking, said that Soviet military-industrial experts may have advised the leadership that they could match U.S. space technology, but that its cost would be virtually prohibitive.

A scientific report on space weapons obtained from Soviet sources this week stressed the "huge funds" that would be called for — funds drained from other projects.

On the public-relations level, a Western diplomat said: "They've been in a terrible position, refusing to negotiate. They'd walked out of Geneva and they couldn't get off the hook." The Kremlin's intransigence was making its position increasingly awkward with both its East European allies and with the West European nations it has been courting, he said.

In addition, Western analysts say, there seems to be a genuine desire to improve relations with the United States.

Mr. Chernenko is seen as a backer of détente, a basic policy of his mentor, Leonid I. Brezhnev. Other analysts suggest that Mikhail S. Gorbachov, who at 53 represents

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Reagan Hopes for 'Dialogue'

Arms Agreement Called a Step in Improving Ties

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has said that he hoped the agreement with the Soviet Union on holding arms talks would produce "a new dialogue."

The chief U.S. delegate says trade talks in Moscow have been "useful," Page 2.

and better relations between Washington and Moscow.

In a statement opening his first televised news conference since his re-election, Mr. Reagan said Wednesday he wanted 1985 to "emerge as one of dialogue and negotiations, a year that leads to better relations between the United States and the Soviet Union."

Mr. Reagan said he hoped the improved climate brought on by arms talks would also lead to warmer relations on other issues, such as trade and the handling of regional conflicts. He declined to describe the new outlook as "détente," a word he has often derided.

He asserted that the United States would be "flexible, patient and determined" in future talks, and he called on the Soviet Union to reciprocate "to help give new life and positive results to that process of dialogue."

The president cautioned that dif-



Secretary of State George P. Shultz, flanked by President Reagan and Vice President George Bush, on his arrival at the White House after the arms negotiations in Geneva.

ferences with Moscow remained "many and profound" and that the negotiations "will be difficult as we grapple with the issues so central to peace and security for ourselves, our allies and the world."

"But we will persevere," he said, evidently pleased that his efforts to renew arms talks had produced results.

"It is my hope," he said, "that this week's meeting in Geneva, while only a single step, is the beginning of a new dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union."

When asked whether he favored an early meeting with Konstantin

U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader, Mr. Reagan repeated his view that it served no purpose to meet just for the sake of meeting. He said he would welcome a summit conference that was well prepared.

When asked whether he agreed with Mr. Chernenko in reviving détente, Mr. Reagan said, after pausing, "Yes, we would welcome such a thing if it is a two-way street." He said that too often in the past, "it was a one-way street," with the Soviet Union taking advantage of the United States.

Referring again to his goals in the arms control negotiations, he said "our objective in these talks

will be the reduction of nuclear arms and the strengthening of strategic stability."

"Our ultimate goal, of course, is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons," he said.

When asked whether he thought the Soviet Union could be trusted to abide by an arms control agreement, Mr. Reagan said that "absolute verification is impossible," but that "verification to the extent possible" would be sought.

Earlier Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Reagan had given a warm welcome to Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who returned from Geneva. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

New Shifts By Reagan In Cabinet

Appointments Set For Education, Energy, Interior

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, in the second shuffle of his cabinet in a week, said Thursday he would nominate Energy Secretary Donald P. Hodel as interior secretary and the White House personnel director, John S. Herrington, as Mr. Hodel's replacement.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said in announcing the changes that Mr. Reagan also would nominate William J. Bennett, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, as director of education.

Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Reagan would name his assistant chief of staff, Richard G. Darman, as deputy secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Darman will follow his current boss, James A. Baker 3d, who was named Tuesday as incoming secretary of the Treasury, in a job switch with Donald T. Regan, who will become Mr. Reagan's chief of staff.

The shifts were the latest in a series of high-level adjustments Mr. Reagan has made in the cabinet and White House for his second term.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan asked that Mr. Hodel, Mr. Herrington and Mr. Bennett to propose "reorganization options" for their departments, possibly including a merger of Energy and Interior.

He said the Energy Department study was intended to "recognize the interrelationship of energy, natural resources and defense policies."

The Education Department study was to "determine the proper organizational structure and role of the federal government in education," he said.

"Although the president has often stated his belief that the Education and Energy departments could be eliminated, he feels any such reorganization should be fully studied and considered before any final decisions are made to reorganize," Mr. Speakes said. "Asking for the studies does not necessarily constitute a decision to eliminate or reorganize these departments."

Mr. Reagan also met with his cabinet Thursday to study possible reorganization plans that would create a new Department of International Trade and Industry out of the current Commerce Department and Office of the Trade Representative.

Before becoming energy secretary, Mr. Hodel held the second-rank post at Interior, under Secretary William P. Clark, who is resigning to return to his California ranch.

Mr. Bennett will replace Education Secretary T. H. Bell, whose resignation was effective Dec. 31.

Mr. Darman will succeed R. T. McNamara as deputy secretary at the Treasury Department.

In previously announced personnel changes, the deputy White House chief of staff, Michael E. Deaver, plans to resign early this year. Attorney General William French Smith is also resigning, and the White House counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, has been nominated to succeed Mr. Smith.

[The reported decisions left the president with at least two major personnel moves still to come — appointment of an arms negotiator for the talks due to resume in the next several weeks with the Soviet Union and a successor to Jeane Kirkpatrick as U.S. representative. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Polish Colonel Denies Ordering Priest's Death

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

TORUN, Poland — The highest-ranking of four Polish security policemen on trial for killing a pro-Solidarity priest denied Thursday that he had approved any physical violence against the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, an action he said was inconsistent with "socialist humanitarianism."

Instead, Adam Pietruszka, 47, who was stripped of his colonel's rank after his arrest on charges of aiding and abetting the crime, indicated that it was his chief accuser and co-defendant, former Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, 33, who led the abduction of the priest on Oct. 13.

Captain Piotrowski and Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielewski, 29, and Leszek Polak, 32, are charged with kidnapping, beating and killing Father Popieluszko on Oct. 13. The priest's body was recovered from a reservoir on the Vistula River on Oct. 30.

Mr. Pietruszka spoke after the court had heard evidence from the other three officers. All four face a possible death sentence.

Mr. Pietruszka contended that last September he had discussed with Mr. Piotrowski and another, unidentified officer the need to curb the political activities of certain priests, whom he described as "wearing crosses on their chests and hatred in their hearts."

He said there were a few dozen such clergymen in Poland and he numbered Father Popieluszko among them. He said these clerics had "encouraged aggressive behavior" from their pulpits and that some "fomented hatred not just toward Marxists but to people who had secular outlooks."

However, he insisted, "at no discussion in regard to Father Popieluszko was there ever any approval for using physical force."

He said such approval could not have been given for two reasons. The first, he said, was that "in accordance with socialist humanitarianism we follow the rule that a political enemy should be fought, but only with political and social arguments, not with the strength of fists."

The second reason he cited rested in the code of conduct of his department whose principles were: "Respect for law, objectivity, effectiveness and in some instances secrecy."

He concluded: "From the two spheres, morality and regulation, such orders could not be given."

Mr. Pietruszka insisted that the operation he had envisioned against outspoken priests simply involved gathering information on their "illegal political activities," which could then be passed to the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

The expectation, he said, was that church leaders would silence the priests involved. He said that in intention he had read that Cardinal Jozef Glemp had ordered one of the priests he had targeted, Father Stanislaw Malkowski, not to preach in Warsaw.

Mr. Pietruszka said that Mr. Piotrowski had been assigned to help analyze information gathered by another officer about Father Popieluszko.

He said the plan was to turn such information over to the Curia in Warsaw and to the National Conference of Bishops with a recommendation that they stop the priest's political activities.

He said he did not assign Mr. Piotrowski to follow Father Popie-



Adam Pietruszka

luszko to Gdansk on Oct. 13, the day that the three other defendants testified to having failed in an attempted abduction of the priest.

Furthermore, he said, he did not know that his three subordinates went on another trip a week later when, as they testified, they seized Father Popieluszko, beat him, gagged him, tied him with a rope around his neck and threw his body into the water.

As for having said that activist priests should be given "a shock up to the point of inducing a heart attack," as Mr. Piotrowski had claimed he did, Mr. Pietruszka acknowledged that he might have used such an expression but meant it metaphorically.

Mr. Piotrowski had also cited his superior as suggesting that Father Popieluszko could be thrown from a train. When asked about this, Mr. Pietruszka replied: "If Piotrowski had really heard me say this, he would have had no other alternative but to go to our commanding general and tell him I was going crazy."

French Government to Lift Price Curbs And Cut Taxes Before 1986 Elections

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius announced Thursday that the government planned to lift controls on wholesale and consumer prices before parliamentary elections in the spring of 1986 and would cut personal income taxes the same year.

Mr. Fabius, addressing a group of business leaders, said the unspecified moves on prices and taxes illustrated a more flexible approach by the government to the sluggish French economy during the next 15 months.

He described the policy as "rigorous management of growth" and added that this included efforts to reduce inflation and government deficits.

Mr. Fabius, who also pledged to cut bureaucracy, urged the business community to invest more and, where possible, hire workers to reduce unemployment.

The jobs level in France is forecast to rise to a record 11 percent of the labor force at the end of 1984. According to National Statistics Institute figures, industrial investments this year will fall to an annual growth rate in volume terms of about 3 percent, from 9 percent in 1984.

On Wednesday, four nationalized banks said they would cut their base lending rate to 11 1/2 percent from 12 percent, which the Finance Ministry estimated would save industry between 3 billion and 4 billion francs (\$509 million and \$412 million) in financial charges.

That move followed the lifting of controls on some prices and a slight easing of foreign exchange controls in November.



Laurent Fabius

About 30 percent of all French wholesale prices and virtually all consumer prices are subject to government controls, which were imposed by the Socialist government as an anti-inflationary measure shortly after it took power in 1981.

However, Mr. Fabius and government officials noted that inflation last year fell to around 6.7 percent from 9.3 percent in 1983 and about 14 percent in 1981. The government's goal is to reduce inflation to 4.5 percent by the end of this year.

Businessmen, bankers and diplomats attending the meeting, which was sponsored by L'Expansion, a French business magazine, said afterward that Mr. Fabius clearly sought their support for his policies and that they were awaiting details of how the price and tax proposals would be implemented.

"The speech and his answers to questions reflected a very nonpolemical approach to economic policy, which we welcomed," said an official of the Patronat, France's employers' association. But he added that "they do not go far enough nor quickly enough."

Mr. Fabius said in his speech that the government would take steps to implement a cut in personal income taxes, effective in 1986, but he did not specify what groups would be affected or by how much.

Asked whether the government also intended reducing corporate and payroll taxes, as the Patronat has repeatedly urged, the prime minister said that question was "still open."

Mr. Fabius was asked whether the government intended to decontrol all prices before the parliamentary elections in 1986. He said "yes" and then later added that the government would first act on wholesale prices.

"The rest will follow as inflation continues to fall," he said.

Mr. Fabius also said that before the end of January, he planned to announce measures related to worker training, involving the application of computer technology, along with projects aimed at improving French science and technology.

Mr. Fabius ruled out any immediate readjustments of currencies in the European Monetary System, but cautioned that "disorder" in international markets could be created this year by such factors as the high U.S. budget deficit, a sharp fall in the dollar and high interest rates.

France will remain "vigilant" in implementing its restrictive monetary and fiscal policy, he said.

Nerve Gas Plans Denied By Thatcher

United Press International

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Thursday denied reports that Britain proposed to resume making chemical weapons. But she did not rule out the possibility that those weapons might be made in the future.

"Britain abandoned its chemical warfare capability in the late 1950s," Mrs. Thatcher told the House of Commons. "There has been no change in government policy since then, nor is any change now proposed."

"But as a responsible government we have a duty to keep defense policy under review in the light of the massive Soviet capability in chemical weapons."

The prime minister spoke because of a magazine report that she had formed an "ultra-secret" cabinet committee to study proposals to resume the manufacture of chemical weapons.

A leftist weekly, The New Statesman, reported that "Mrs. Thatcher is on the point of forcing through a decision that Britain should restart production of nerve gases."

"Proposals for Britain to start production of nerve gas have already been put to an ultra-secret special ministerial committee, set up by Mrs. Thatcher last summer," the magazine said. The weekly said it based its article on secret government documents it had obtained.

Government sources confirmed only that senior ministers held a series of meetings last year to review the government position on chemical weapons.

A government spokesman insisted that a statement made in March

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

INSIDE

■ Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders agreed secretly on the basis for a federal republic for the island nation. Page 2.

■ Egypt asked the United States to increase economic and military assistance by almost \$1 billion. Page 5.

WEEKEND

■ Symphony orchestras around the world are losing their distinctive national and regional accents. Page 7.

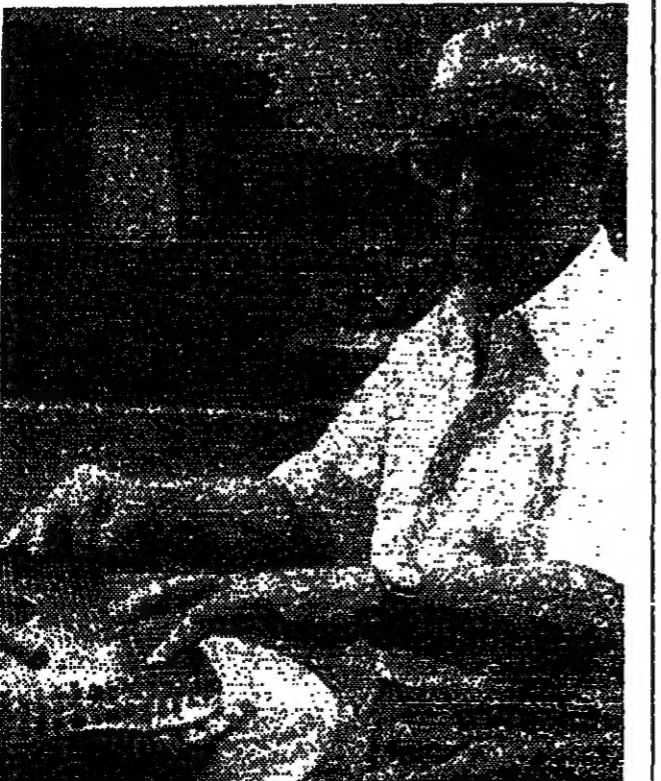
BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The Dow Jones average closed 20 points higher on Thursday. Page 6.

■ West Germany's real gross national product rose 2.6 percent in 1984. Page 11.

TOMORROW

"The country or death — we shall conquer" is the official slogan of Africa's newest military government, Bourkina Faso. But the country, formerly Upper Volta, faces great problems.



Anton Karas, 78, who played the zither theme in the movie "The Third Man," is dead. Obituary, Page 3.

Tiny U.S. College Gets Top Marks for Thinking Big

By Garry Abrams
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Global ambitions lurk in unlikely places. An hour's drive from Chicago, for instance.

There — in resolutely Middle Western, industrial Rockford, Illinois — Norman L. Stewart, the president of tiny Rockford College, has reached across the Atlantic and under the noses of bidders from Hong Kong, Japan and Saudi Arabia to acquire a London campus from the queen of England.

This fall the first group of about 100 students from Rockford are to begin their semester abroad in Britain — a semester that does not cost extra because of the elaborate financial arrangements that Mr. Stewart has worked out with other educational institutions. Moreover, Rockford is the only college in central London with a real campus — trees and grass and all that.

Reciting these facts, as he did on a recent visit to Los Angeles, makes Mr. Stewart, 43, very cheerful. He has scored an academic coup, it seems, beating out competitors much more accustomed to international enterprise, to lease the 10-acre (4-hectare) campus in Regent's Park from the Crown. The Chronicle of Higher Education, a U.S. education journal, called the location "one of the world's choice academic sites, set amid the

trees and ornamental gardens of London's Regent's Park."

"It was my idea to promote a large program for Rockford College students overseas," Mr. Stewart said, adding that his initial plan was modest in scope. "Then I discovered this piece of property — a whole college for sale in central London."

Actually, the campus was for lease. It has been a part of the Crown's personal estate for nearly 900 years and has been leased out since the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Stewart snapped up the remaining 27 years on a 99-year lease, with an option to renew.

He still sounds slightly amazed that his school, which has 1,500 students, was chosen last fall over much wealthier bidders, including a Saudi group that wanted to establish an Islamic education center in London.

"The Crown had little interest in who could pay the most," Mr. Stewart said. "I think the primary reason we were given the lease was they liked our proposal for an Anglo-American institution."

Rockford will sublease some of the dozen campus buildings to British educational associations and universities, using the money to subsidize the semester abroad for Rockford students.

Money also will be raised by leasing food, housing, health and other services to Ameri-

can schools with European programs, Mr. Stewart said. Michigan State University, Dartmouth College, the University of Missouri and the University of Oregon are among the institutions that will buy services from the school, which has been renamed Regent's College, he said. In all, Mr. Stewart estimated that there are about 70 American colleges and universities with programs in London that are potential customers.

In this way Rockford hopes to raise the \$1 million annual rent and funds for its own program, Mr. Stewart said.

Rockford students will be expected to spend at least a semester abroad, studying the English aspects of their majors, he said. Nursing students, for example, will learn

"The problem we saw with many junior-year-abroad programs is that they were designed for students in certain fields," Mr. Stewart said. "Frequently students in history and foreign languages would go abroad and students in accounting would not. We wanted a program for all our students. And students would be expected to go, because we've found that people often cite their foreign study as one of the most important parts of their formal education."

Mr. Stewart said that when he first broached the possibility of acquiring the

campus, some members of Rockford's board of trustees asked, "Should we be biting off something this large?" He said it was a "very conservative board — they're really grassroots America."

But a few board members, especially businessmen with dealings in foreign countries, were enthusiastic from the start, he said. "Most of the larger companies in Rockford, metal and aviation products, for instance, do overseas business," he said, "and they said, 'We'll need people who understand other cultures.'"

Once the board was persuaded, the dealings with the organization that oversees the Crown's property were largely a matter of hurry-up-and-wait.

"I've been there every other month for about the last two years," Mr. Stewart said. "There were times when nothing would seem to happen for six or eight weeks. Then we'd get a call and have to respond in a couple of days. I think that was an advantage for us. As a small college we can turn on a dime, but larger institutions had to take more time."

The payoff was a campus in one of London's most exclusive neighborhoods. "The only people who live in the park are our students, the American ambassador and the animals in the zoo," Mr. Stewart said.

First Assembly Since Revolt Is Installed In Nicaragua

By Stephen Kinzer

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's new National Constituent Assembly has been installed, the first elected body to take office since the Sandinist-led revolution in 1979.

The assembly's 96 representatives filed to the podium of a newly redecorated hall on Wednesday to receive their official credentials.

Even among the legislators, however, there was no consensus on whether the new government structure, or the constitution that the assembly must soon write, would be able to improve life for the country's 3 million people.

The assembly elected Carlos Núñez, a top Sandinist commander, as its chairman.

Mr. Núñez told the assembly that the constitution it is charged with creating will be a "product of the revolution that destroyed the whole political and legal order of the country since colonial times."

Opposition leaders have declared that they will fight any attempt to impose a Marxist-style constitution.

They said in interviews Wednesday that they would press for measures to stimulate production by providing financial incentives to the private sector. They said they also would seek changes in the military draft law and an easing of press censorship.

President-elect Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who was to be inaugurated Thursday, has warned Nicaraguans that they face continuing warfare and intensifying economic hardships.

[On Thursday, President Fidel Castro of Cuba arrived in Managua to attend the inauguration of Mr. Ortega. The Associated Press re-



Officers of Nicaragua's new National Assembly are sworn in. From left: Carlos Núñez, president; Leticia Herrera,

vice president; Clemente Guido, vice president; Mauricio Díaz, vice president; and Rafael Solís, secretary.

ported, quoting the government radio. The Voice of Nicaragua said that Mr. Ortega was at the airport to greet Mr. Castro.

Mr. Ortega and the governing Sandinist Front will dominate the elected government, but the opposition holds one-third of the assembly seats.

Opposition representatives have said they would immediately challenge a number of key government programs.

"The future may bring many changes," said Clemente Guido, who is one of 14 Conservative Party deputies in the assembly. "Nicaraguans want a Western democracy that will also do justice to the poor. We are going to see if the Sandinist Front will change its mentality and if the opposition will change its mentality enough to produce a national consensus."

The three-year Nicaraguan guerrilla war, which is believed to have taken 5,000 lives during 1984, re-

mains the dominant force in Nicaraguan life.

Mr. Ortega said in his year-end message: "During 1983, military aggression will continue being the major factor affecting the life of the country. The crisis has grown to the point where urgent measures must be taken to help us confront it."

He said that 40 percent of the national budget in 1985 would be devoted to the military. He characterized the war in which Nicaragua is engaged as one of national defense against a mercenary army financed and organized by the United States.

Sandinist leaders have alleged that the United States is deeply involved in guiding the rebels, of which the Nicaraguan Democratic Force is the largest armed faction.

With the government desperately short of cash and with many items unavailable or extremely costly, the effect of the war is now felt more widely than ever.

Key Part of Sharon Story Was False, Time Concedes During Libel Trial

By Herbert H. Denton

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Time magazine has conceded in court that a key detail in the February 1983 article at issue in Ariel Sharon's \$50-million libel lawsuit was false, but it said it continued to believe the article was substantially true.

The admission Wednesday by Time's lead attorney, Thomas Barr, following a review Sunday in Jerusalem of secret Israeli documents detailing the actions of Mr. Sharon, who then was Israel's defense minister, shortly before the 1982 massacre of Palestinians in Beirut.

Mr. Barr conceded there now was "clear and convincing evidence" that the secret documents contained no evidence that Mr. Sharon, on Sept. 15, 1982, a day before the massacre, had discussed with Christian Phalangist leaders the need for avenging the assassination of Bashir Gemayel. The militia commander and president-elect of Lebanon had been killed by a bomb on Sept. 14, 1982.

"We're standing by our commitment to make a retraction" in the magazine, said a Time spokesman, Mike Luftman, "but we're not going to discuss what we might do while the case is before the jury."

In order to prove libel, Mr. Sharon must convince the jury that the article not only was false but that it defamed him and was written in a spirit of "actual malice," meaning Time either knew it was false or had serious doubts about its accuracy.

The review of the documents was conducted by Yitzhak Kahan, the former chief justice of the Israeli Supreme Court who headed the initial inquiry into the massacre. He said that no evidence had been uncovered to support the disputed portion of Time's article.

In an unusual action Wednesday morning, Judge Abraham D. Sofaer expelled reporters and spectators from the courtroom for about 10 minutes while the jury heard Time's "reservations" about the conclusions Mr. Kahan drew in reviewing the secret papers.

Judge Sofaer said he felt compelled to clear the court because of an agreement he made with the Israeli government.

Several news organizations formally challenged the decision during a brief afternoon hearing in court. But Judge Sofaer did not relent and said he would take similar action during a portion of the closing arguments if Israeli officials continue to rebuff his efforts to allow Time's reservations to be made public.

Two Israeli lawyers, one representing Time and the other Mr. Sharon, were also permitted to examine the documents reviewed by Mr. Kahan. But under the terms of an arrangement suggested by Judge Sofaer, the attorneys had to sign an agreement pledging not to reveal what they had seen.

Time's lawyer, through the judge's interventions, was allowed to express his reservations with Mr. Kahan's conclusions to magazine officials and to the court. But the Israeli government, according to Judge Sofaer, felt its decision allowing Time access to the documents specifically ruled out public disclosure of the reservations.

The Israeli government did broadcast, over state radio Monday morning, Mr. Kahan's responses to Judge Sofaer's questions on the content of the secret documents.

Judge Sofaer said he felt that was unfair and gave the appearance of impropriety because Time's responses were not made public, too. He said he had argued this in three or four telephone conversations with an Israeli government lawyer over the last 48 hours.

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Researchers Identify Infectious Agents That Transmit Lethal Form of Senility

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A recently identified class of infectious agents that are smaller than viruses has been found to be the cause of a rare but fatal type of human senility, University of California researchers reported in Thursday's edition of the New England Journal of Medicine.

The researchers from the university's Berkeley and San Francisco campuses say they have conclusive evidence that tiny agents, known as prions, cause Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, a condition that was believed responsible for the death in 1983 of George Balanchine, the choreographer.

Prions were first identified in 1982 by Dr. David Prusiner, a University of California, San Francisco, neurologist, and his colleagues.

They found that prions caused scrapie, a degenerative neurological disease of sheep. The current report is the first to show that prions can cause a disease in humans.

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Contadora Group Agrees on New Text

By Juan M. Vasquez

Los Angeles Times Service

PANAMA CITY — The foreign ministers of the four countries of the Contadora group have announced agreement on revisions to a proposed Central American peace treaty aimed at ending regional hostilities.

A declaration issued by the diplomats Wednesday, at the end of two days of discussions, came as a surprise because for the first time it referred, tentatively, to a signing ceremony.

The foreign ministers called for another round of talks with regional leaders on Feb. 14-15, "to prepare the elements for a conference destined to subscribe to the Act of Peace and Cooperation in Central America."

That is the name of the draft peace plan produced in a series of negotiations that began on Jan. 10, 1982, on the Panamanian resort island of Contadora. The island gave its name to the group of mediating nations—Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela—that worked out the plan in consultation with the five affected Central American countries: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

The Contadora diplomats acknowledged that "divergent positions which are unresolved" still existed between Nicaragua and the

U.S. allies in Central America, but they insisted that none were insurmountable.

"We will make proposals which we hope will be received sympathetically and accepted by the governments of Central America," said Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor of Mexico.

Isidro Morales Paul, Venezuela's foreign minister, added, "We have managed in this meeting to crystallize a series of proposals with the aim of bringing all the parties closer together."

He cautioned that "our optimism must not be exaggerated," but he said the group was hopeful its suggestions would work because they resulted from a series of private talks that the foreign ministers have held with their Central American counterparts over the past three months.

The principal U.S. allies in the region — El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica — produced an alternative draft of the peace plan on Oct. 19 and submitted it as a new basis for negotiation. Nicaragua, which had endorsed the original Contadora plan drafted in September, balked at renegotiating on the basis of the new version, however. Thus, the talks appeared stalemated.

The main disagreements focus on some of the main security provisions: the presence of foreign mili-

tary advisers and the holding of military maneuvers by foreign armies; the composition and authority of a panel that would monitor compliance; the level of armaments that each nation would be allowed to possess, and the timetable for putting the provisions into effect.

The Contadora foreign ministers left together Wednesday afternoon aboard a Panamanian Air Force plane bound for Nicaragua, where they were scheduled to attend the presidential inauguration of Daniel Ortega Saavedra on Thursday.

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The Contadora foreign

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Modest Step Forward

It is indisputably better for Americans and Russians to be talking about their nuclear arms race than to be running it in feverish isolation. Having to explain weapons programs reduces the chance of calamitous miscalculation. Talking may also usefully calm—or confirm—mutual suspicions. It preserves hope for restraining the nuclear competition and also for negotiating more reasonably about other issues. So this week's Geneva deal to resume talking, which was a full year in the making, is a modest step forward.

The deal reflects a judgment in both Washington and Moscow that the snarling hostility of recent years incurred even greater costs than ballooning military budgets. It made allies anxious and uncooperative. It distorted domestic politics and budgets. Most dangerously, it sapped the patience of nations that have put off acquiring nuclear arms on the promise that the superpowers will reduce theirs.

Do not, however, be misled by the televised hoopla in Geneva. This Shultz-Gromyko agreement to talk arms control is not a new forum implying nothing promising yet about the compatibility of the two governments' objectives, their dedication to the task or their sense of urgency. If they really want to restrain the arms race by agreement, they will have to quickly ban at least certain types of testing. If they do not, and deploy some weapons now available, their diplomats will be merely waving at horses bursting out of the barn.

At the crudest level, the coming discussion may be nothing more than an effort by each side to blame the other for failure. But it could also become a genuine attempt to move beyond the hostilities produced by Afghanistan, Poland, KAL flight 007, Nicaragua, Cambodia and new missile deployments in Europe.

Without significant discussion of arms control, it was becoming ever harder to preserve communication, avoid confrontation and normalize some exchanges of goods, ideas and people. At least a token recognition of the change in climate can be read into the Kremlin's simultaneous decision to let the mother of Anatoli Shcharansky visit him at a labor camp. That is hardly a major concession to decency. But it does suggest that the channels now reopened can be used for intensely human concerns as well as grand strategic debate.

The new agreement offers one other strand of hope: It provides for conducting the separate discussions of space weapons, intercontinental missiles and Euro-missiles under a single tent. That means concessions in one area could be traded against those in another. To wait for coordinated progress in all three realms would be yet another way to frustrate final agreement. But interim bargains would be easier if negotiated with three different kinds of chips.

The difficult weapons choices are all in the future. That they will be faced, no less made, is far from clear. But it is at least possible.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Heart of the Experiment

"We need a dynamic, forceful fighter, a guy like Schroeder who wants to live." Those are the words of Dr. William DeVries, the heart surgeon, seeking a third candidate to receive an artificial heart. It is good news that his second patient, William Schroeder, is now enjoying the new year he never expected to see. But in the search for patients it is important not to lose sight of the experiment.

No one would think of letting an experimental drug on the market until it had been adequately tested for safety and efficacy. Unfortunately, no agency exists in America to regulate novel surgical procedures, doubtless because of an assumption that surgeons can be trusted to regulate themselves. But the recent record of heart surgery contains proof to the contrary. After Christian Barnard performed the first human heart transplant in 1967, a rash of I-can-do-it-too operations swept through cardiology departments around the world. Only a handful of transplants was needed to conclude that the technique was premature.

Coronary bypass operations have been a gold mine for surgeons for more than a decade. They alone accounted for \$2.5 billion, or nearly 1 percent, of America's 1982 medical bill, and the number is still rising. Only recently has the success rate of the operation been objectively compared with alternative, nonsurgical treatments—which, for certain coronary diseases, seem to be just as effective.

The implant of mechanical hearts is about as experimental an operation as you can get. Each case needs the most careful assessment. How much can life be prolonged and with

what quality? How well do patients adjust to being tethered to a machine? How seriously does the energetic pumping shock other parts of the body? Barney Clark suffered seizures and William Schroeder is recovering from strokes of so far unknown origin. But answers being urgently sought to these questions, or are Dr. DeVries and his hospital taking the operation's success for granted?

Dr. DeVries implanted Barney Clark's heart at the University of Utah Medical Center, an academic environment well suited to the assessment of experimental procedures. Some physicians have criticized the "Roman circus" publicity fostered by the Humana Hospital-Audubon in Louisville, Kentucky, to which Dr. DeVries has moved. More to the point is whether the hospital, which does not specialize in teaching or research, will properly evaluate what it is trying to pioneer.

"No one questions the clinical competence of the cardiac surgical team there," notes Arnold Reiman, editor of the New England Journal of Medicine. But he adds that assessment of innovations "is usually best carried out in hospitals that are specially equipped and staffed for clinical investigation."

Several more operations must be done, and each scrupulously evaluated, to decide whether or not the mechanical heart has a niche in medicine. Understandably, Dr. DeVries exulted after the successful replacement of Mr. Schroeder's heart: "I felt I'd been vindicated." But it is the experiment that awaits vindication, not the surgeon.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Geneva: Hope Enough for Now

A single drop of water falling from an icicle does not signal a thaw. But it is a better sign than a sword of solid ice that winter may not last forever. So was the message that came Tuesday at the end of the first arms control talks between the United States and the Soviet Union in more than a year.

The Geneva talks were "aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth." The results, if any, will come only after months and years of saber-dancing among nuclear strategists and technicians who will be advising the negotiators, each grimly determined not to let the other get an edge.

The world will settle for that, for now.

—The Los Angeles Times

The bare fact that negotiations are now beginning does not mean that there is necessarily enough common ground to bring them to a successful conclusion. There is little chance that [Soviet leaders] will agree to reductions in their offensive forces with an American administration that is publicly committed to a new and speculative concept of strategic stability, and none that they will agree rapidly. It is, therefore, extremely encouraging that the United States has this week made great efforts to inform, and perhaps consult, its European allies on the Geneva meeting. A long

drawn-out negotiation which may frequently appear stalled will offer Moscow many opportunities for divisive propaganda. It will be essential that intensive alliance consultations are maintained permanently, partly to counter these divisive dangers and partly to bring the maximum European influence to bear on an [American] administration whose negotiating posture appears, at this stage, to be idealistic but unpromising.

—Financial Times (London)

Finally, both sides have shown some willingness to compromise. It is a positive point that both superpowers want an arms accord. But as a final treaty on nuclear arms and space weapons may be years away, no one can precisely foretell how far both superpowers would have advanced in space armament technology or whether an arms race, both on Earth and in space, would really have taken place.

—Indonesian Observer (Jakarta)

What the talks in Geneva accomplished is an encouragement for the forces of peace in the whole world. The citizens of our republic wish the upcoming negotiations all success. It is better to negotiate 10 times than to shoot once. That too is confirmed by the joint Geneva declaration.

—Neues Deutschland (East Berlin)

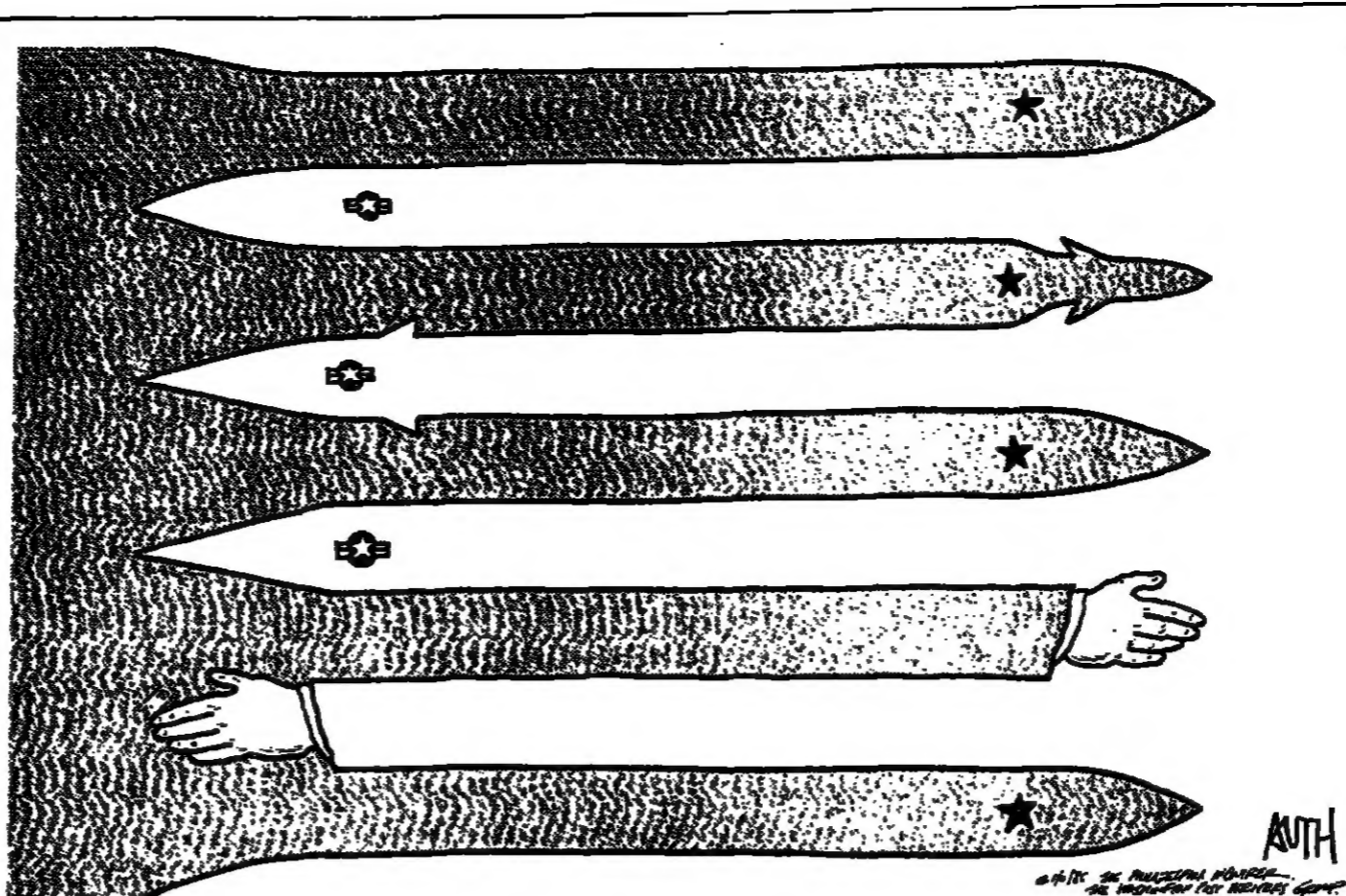
FROM OUR JAN. 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Tale of a Most Polite Intruder

POUGHKEEPSIE, New York — The sound of breaking glass at three o'clock aroused Annie Hanson, cook in the home of O. Bernson, 54 Montgomery Street. Jumping out of bed she saw a man raise the window and crawl into the room. He struck a match and lighted the gas. Mrs. Hanson confronted him. "Tell me what you want and I'll give it to you, Mr. Robber," she said. "It's funny, but I don't know you," replied the intruder. Blood was streaming from the man's hand where the glass had cut it. "If you don't go I'll call a man who is asleep in the next room," said Mrs. Hanson. "Sorry to have disturbed you," said the man with a bow. "Of course I'll go. I wouldn't offend a lady for the world." He backed away with another bow, opened a door on the back porch and went out.

1935: Persians to Become Iranians

TEHERAN — The Persians — the only people who can truly claim to be Aryans — will adopt the appellation of Iranians after March 21 this year to emphasize their descent from an ancestry which peopled a large part of Asia and Europe. The change of name from Persia to Iran and from Persians to Iranians was decreed [on Jan. 10]. The government's decision is approved by public opinion, which in recent years has advocated the change on the ground that Persia is only a province of the Shah's territory. This includes the whole of the Iranian plateau, which several centuries before the Christian era was inhabited by the Aryans. Iran is a modern version of the Middle Persian Era, which in turn is a corruption of the Zend word Airyana, or "land of the Aryans."



After Geneva: To Start With, a Test Ban

By Eugene J. Carroll Jr.

WASHINGTON — The arms control talks in Geneva provide the first major news story of 1985. At best, however, the Shultz-Gromyko meeting was only the first in a long series of talks about holding future talks. In the meantime both sides will go on amassing ominous new nuclear arsenals.

America is building about five or six nuclear weapons each day to satisfy plans for 17,000 new nuclear weapons by 1992. It is clear that the Soviet Union will keep pace. Both sides are building new strategic missiles, intermediate-range missiles, cruise missiles, bombers, submarines and battlefield weapons.

We are in danger of seeing a replay of the 1970s, when the United States and the Soviet Union concluded 10 arms control agreements. In the same decade, America added 6,056 weapons to its strategic arsenal aimed at the Soviet Union, which itself added 3,903 weapons aimed at America. Both sides built far faster than they talked.

Time is running out. Two events will occur next September that make it imperative that there be progress on arms control soon.

First, the Alaska, the seventh Trident submarine, will go on sea trials. That will put the United States over the SALT-2 limit of 1,200 multiple-warhead missiles.

Second, signatories of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty will meet in Geneva to review progress by the nuclear powers toward meeting their obligations under Article VI of the treaty. In that article all parties agree "to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race."

Talks to talk about future talks will be a facade to cover the inexorable growth of nuclear arsenals. The Reagan administration concedes that the talks are only the beginning of a long and complicated process and that a continued arms buildup is a virtual certainty.

Is there not a more constructive approach to arms control today? One practical, achievable and safe measure stands out. The United States should propose a moratorium on nuclear testing and early resumption of negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

Also, in the spring the United States will begin a critical phase of testing for its F-15-launched anti-satellite rocket, another system that will be nearly impossible to limit under verifiable terms.

In short, time and technology are rapidly reducing the opportunity for effective arms control agreements to keep weapons out of space as well as to stop the extremely dangerous buildup of superpower weapons and proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Third World.

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Is there not a more constructive approach to arms control today? One practical, achievable and safe measure stands out. The United States should propose a moratorium on nuclear testing and early resumption of negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

Most of the provisions under which the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain would end nuclear testing have already been agreed upon. A test ban could be verified with confidence. An end to testing would put an end to the qualitative aspect of the nuclear arms buildup and would set the stage for an end to new weapons and reductions in old ones. It is the first, essential step toward slowing, stopping and reversing the nuclear arms race.

Above all, a bold American initiative to end nuclear testing would bypass the delays inherent in the present approach. President Reagan's commitment to peace would be clear and the burden would be on Moscow to follow his lead. It is impossible to think of any valid reason why America should not stop nuclear testing today, when it has conducted more tests than the rest of the world combined.

The writer, a retired rear admiral, is deputy director of the Center for Defense Information, a private organization that analyzes defense policies and spending. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Crucial Second Step in Fighting African Hunger

By Jack Shepherd

WASHINGTON — While the outpouring of emergency food to Africa is a worthwhile and dramatic first step toward saving lives, it is merely a first step. Alone it will not save the continent's stricken people, nor break the cycle of their dependence on imported food for survival.

The crucial next step, which must be taken now, is to determine what long-term development aid will best lay the groundwork for the recovery of Africa's environment and agriculture. Its goal should be to help Africans begin feeding themselves.

But reaching that goal will be a long, difficult journey. For one thing, donors cannot agree on the answer to a simple but highly charged question: What kind of long-term development aid best serves Africa? While relief workers, and even East-West rivals, cooperate in Africa's dusty feeding stations, bureaucrats in pin stripes squabble across mahogany tables about budgetary and ideological answers to that question.

The most open, if not contentious, debate involves the World Bank and the Reagan administration, both major

foreign aid donors. They agree that past aid programs in Africa have failed and that changes must be made—but they disagree on how.

The World Bank, a multinational institution with 147 members, sees its view of the next step on need. It has made Africa its regional priority for the 1980s and has increased its disbursements to the continent by 50 percent — to more than \$1.1 billion this year. It also has called for \$2 billion more in economic assistance for the continent.

The Reagan administration, on the other hand, puts forth an African policy based not on need but on ideology and East-West considerations. Thus, while U.S. aid to Africa increased 40 percent during the last three years, American arms sales and assistance jumped 150 percent. This year, five nations will get more than half of all U.S. economic aid to Africa: Sudan, Kenya, Somalia, Liberia and Zaire — old friends or strategically placed nations.

The administration has opposed 50

loans to Africa considered by the World Bank or smaller multinational development agencies — among them six loans for Ethiopia that were proposed last year. The administration has refused to increase fiscal 1985 contributions to the World Bank's International Development Association — the "soft loan" window to which Africans, and others, turn for development assistance.

The administration is cutting back donations to the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which during the last six years has spent \$400 million to help poor African farmers. Further, the administration is not renewing funding for the International Planned Parenthood Federation, a shockingly myopic move considering Africa's population growth rate of 3.2 percent.

Instead of multinational aid projects, administration officials speak of a strictly American initiative to produce 35 worth of plantain a year — a tall, spindly plant, is the most important carbohydrate for about 400 million people in the world. It can grow in very dry conditions. Like the potato, the food part of the plant is a starchy tuberous root that grows on the root. Africans commonly pound it into a meal to make a kind of porridge known as gari.

Several years ago, IITA began working on a new variety of cassava that would mature faster and be more resistant. The result was a strain called TMS 572. On test plots, yields

take place on a continent where one in three people struggle to find shelter for the night and food to eat?

Africa's development needs are getting buried beneath budget cuts and Republican Party ideology. This is not a useful way to deal with change that must come to Africa in internal economic policies, incentives to agricultural producers, population growth, the environment and the infrastructure.

During 1985, emergency food aid must stabilize Africa. At the same time, America must help create minimum conditions for the recovery of Africa's land, agriculture and people.

Since Africa is too poor to go it alone, the large donors must immediately resolve their differences and speedily take the next critical step. If they do not, Africa may well become a political, social and economic nightmare by the end of the decade.

The writer, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is author of "The Politics of Starvation." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Ebodaghe Formula: Ingenuity, Good Sense, Sweat

By Christopher Matthews

ONNE, Nigeria — A man dressed in brown pin stripes has stepped his late-model Renault on the side of the road, near a field covered with head-high plants. Now we all stand in a sudden downpour, listening to Joe Ebodaghe expound on his plans for the future. "I want to get into by-products," he says. "Chips. Health foods for diabetics. Bread maybe."

My notebook is getting wet and my ballpoint pen is seeping up, but I have to admire the enthusiasm of a man who believes he can become a food-growing tycoon in a part of the world often thought to be condemned to permanent hunger and dependence on food aid from abroad.

The entrepreneurship of Joe Ebodaghe, however, is real. It is the other, more hopeful side of an otherwise bleak African agricultural picture. For Mr. Ebodaghe is the beneficiary of a little-noticed international effort to harness biology, plant genetics, technology and common sense to increase the crop output among the world's poorest people.

If farming can be made to pay, the thinking goes, funds (and jobs) will begin flowing to rural areas, investments in the long-neglected agricultural sector will increase and food will find its way more efficiently into Africa's urban areas.

Africa was largely bypassed by the Green Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s, in which new strains of wheat and rice cultivated with fertilizer, water, chemicals and relatively sophisticated farming methods helped farmers in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Indonesia.

Africa lacked water, soil and its climate was severe. Farming technology and agricultural institutions were undeveloped. And, across large parts of the continent, the staple foods were largely unknown to Westerners: cassava, millet, sorghum, fava beans.

In the thick of efforts to redress this situation is the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, or IITA, in Ibadan, Nigeria, one of 13 international centers around the world funded collectively by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. The research effort is supported by 40 donors, including 24 governments.

Whether money and expertise can create an agricultural miracle is an open question. Nigeria, where much of IITA's work is concentrated, is not typical of Africa. It has oil money, a prosperous middle class and a fairly developed agricultural structure. Successes in Nigeria may not be easy to replicate in places where drought and political turmoil are causing terrible hunger.

Even in Nigeria, perhaps only one farmer in 100 uses the improved varieties and techniques, and the acreage farmed with new technology and seeds is minuscule. Spreading information is an uphill battle that must overcome traditional ways, bureaucratic hassles and politics. But to demonstrate the possibilities is to provide a start.

Plantain, the leafy banana-like plant grown by Mr. Ebodaghe, is not a miracle crop. But until the IITA's George Wilson came along, few Nigerian farmers had thought of it as a field crop that could bring in cash. Villagers believed that plantain would grow only near the family's cooking fire — whose smoke was thought to be beneficial to it.

Mr. Wilson, a Jamaican, found that what made plantain thrive was not smoke from the home fire but large quantities of household refuse dumped around the plants, which served as a mulch.

Mr. Wilson devised the idea of planting flemengia, a fast-growing,

bushy-leaved legume, between rows of plantain. By pruning and spreading flemengia leaves, a farmer could protect the plantain's fragile roots.

Mr. Wilson found that 1 hectare (about 2.5 acres) would support up to 2,500 plantain plants, each able to produce 35 worth of plantain a year. The news spread around IITA's research station at Onne, one who heard it was Mr. Ebodaghe.

A retired petroleum engineer, he realized that there was a growing segment of the population that wanted, and could afford, food delicacies such as plantain.

He acquired 100 acres and hired a crew to plow it and plant it with plantain. Now he is talking about getting into processing, where profits are bigger. Already, plantain chips, something like potato chips, are being sold throughout Nigeria. Mr. Ebodaghe said he may mill the plantain into a flour to produce a sort of bread to be sold in health-food stores.

It is increasingly recognized that the key to solving Africa's food problem lies not with commercial farms or billion-dollar projects but in helping the small-holder to produce more food for himself and his community. That is why IITA specialists are glad to see more small farmers beginning to grow plantain as a cash crop.

Cassava, a tall, spindly plant, is the most important carbohydrate for about 400 million people in the world. It can grow in very dry conditions. Like the potato, the food part of the plant is a starchy tuberous root that grows on the root. Africans commonly pound it into a meal to make a kind of porridge known as gari.

Today, IITA officials say, several million acres are planted with the new cassava varieties. One of those who heard about TMS 572 was Joseph Okunola. Eight years ago he was farming less than three acres and barely surviving. But when he began using IITA varieties his output increased. He was able to demonstrate to village leaders that he would be able to farm productively more of the village's communally owned land.

Mr. Okunola now farms more than 750 acres, two-thirds of it in cassava, and employs 17 people. He is buying a tractor and is in the market for some new wives, a symbol of prosperity among Nigeria's Moslems.

The writer recently traveled to Africa on a grant from the International Fund for Agricultural Development. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Stern and the Diaries

Regarding "Hitler Diaries Trial Put Spotlight on Stern Publisher" (Jan. 8) by James M. Markham:

As chairman of the Gruener & Jahr publishing group, I must correct the following statement: "Mr. Schulte-Hillen said that neither Rupert Murdoch, the owner of the Times of London, nor representatives of Newsweek magazine had worried about the problematic copyright situation when they entered into negotiations to serialize the diaries." The problems were over money, he said.

What I did say was that we talked about the copyright situation with Rupert Murdoch of the Times and Mark Edmundson of Newsweek. We explained to them that the legal position was complicated but that we

were convinced that we had the copyright. We told them, in effect, that we knew we were on thin ice, but we thought we could skate on it.

The representatives of Newsweek and the Times decided to bring in a German lawyer whom they trusted. This lawyer could not be there before the following day. So both parties agreed that the copyright situation should be discussed the next day when the lawyer was present.

We continued the negotiations under the assumption that the copyright situation would not be a problem. Then the negotiations came to a halt because of the money question. Therefore a detailed discussion on the copyright situation did not take place the next morning.

GERD SCHULTE-HILLEN
Hamburg

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Thailand and Vietnam Setting Up DMZ on Part Of Cambodian Border

BAN SANGAE, Thailand — Thailand and Vietnam have agreed to set up a demilitarized zone along part of the Thai-Cambodian border occupied by their troops, a Thai general said Thursday.

Major General Salya Sriphen, commander of Thailand's Eastern Task Force, said that a strip 20 meters (22 yards) wide down each side of the frontier near Ampil, Cambodia, "will be our DMZ."

Vietnamese officers agreed to the DMZ when they decided Thursday to pull back from a confrontation with Thai forces, he said.

"We just want to avoid any possibility of our territory being in dispute," General Salya said.

"Everything was put calmly and peacefully to the Vietnamese," he said. General Salya insisted that four rounds of talks Wednesday and Thursday between Thai and Vietnamese officers at the frontier did not constitute negotiations.

General Salya said the Vietnamese admitted that they were misinformed about where the border was in that area.

The Vietnamese soldiers who captured the Ampil base from guerrillas Tuesday claimed Wednesday that Cambodian territory extended to the eastern side of a Thai anti-tank ditch. The Thais insisted that the ditch was dug well inside their border.

Officers from the two sides conferred at a bridge spanning the ditch on the main route into Ampil.

General Salya said the Vietnamese had cleared out of an area two kilometers long, running north-south along the ditch, and 500 meters to the east toward Cambodia.

Once the Vietnamese moved back Thursday, Thai soldiers started placing orange flags and other markers on the boundary, General Salya said.

The tense atmosphere at Ban Sangae on Wednesday, when Thai troops were on full alert, had changed completely by midday Thursday. Thai soldiers lounged on top of the ditch away from their weapons.

Military sources said sporadic fighting continued Thursday at several points along the border, but no major clashes were reported.

General Salya did not refer to allegations Wednesday by the supreme commander, Lieutenant General Pichit Kullavanijaya, that other intrusions as deep as two kilometers had been made into Thai territory after the fall of Ampil.



Lieutenant General Pichit Kullavanijaya, the supreme commander in Thailand, talks to Cambodian refugee children in a camp inside Thai territory near Ampil, Cambodia.

premier, Lieutenant General Pichit Kullavanijaya, that other intrusions as deep as two kilometers had been made into Thai territory after the fall of Ampil.

■ **Sihanouk in Pyongyang**
The Chinese press agency reported Thursday that a Cambodian resistance leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, arrived Thursday in Pyongyang, North Korea, by train from Beijing.

Sihanouk's entourage was greeted by the North Korean vice president, Li Jong Ok, and the deputy prime minister, Chong Jun Gi. The report gave no indication of how long the prince planned to stay in Pyongyang, where he maintains one of his residences in exile.

Egypt Asks U.S. for \$1 Billion More In Economic, Arms Aid for Fiscal '86

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Egypt has asked the United States for an increase in economic and military assistance of almost \$1 billion for the 1986 fiscal year, according to Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali.

In an interview, Mr. Ali said that Egypt was counting on increased U.S. aid to offset an expected decline this year in income from oil sales, remittances from Egyptians working abroad and from tourism.

Egypt earned about \$2.8 billion in oil sales and \$3.4 billion in remittances in its 1983-84 fiscal year, which ended in June. But the oil glut and the end to the economic boom in the Gulf states is expected to cut into these sources of earnings substantially in the coming year.

Mr. Ali indicated that the more than 40-percent increase in Egypt's aid request would be one of the most issues raised by President Hosni Mubarak when he goes to Washington for talks with President Ronald Reagan in early March.

Egypt is getting about \$1 billion in economic aid and \$1.2 billion in military assistance during the current U.S. fiscal year, all of it for the first time in the form of grants.

Mr. Ali said Egypt was asking for \$1.2 billion in economic assistance, \$250 million for grain imports and \$1.7 billion in military aid. This would mean a total aid request of \$3.15 billion, or \$930 million more for the 1986 U.S. fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

In comparison, Israel has asked for \$4.05 billion in economic and military aid for fiscal 1986 plus an additional \$800 million in emergency assistance this year. It is already earmarked to get \$2.6 billion.

The two Middle East nations have become increasingly dependent economically on the United States since they signed a peace treaty in 1979 and are by far the two largest recipients of U.S. aid anywhere in the world. In addition, both now receive their economic and military assistance in pure grants instead of loans.

Mr. Ali said Egypt was determined to continue with the program of economic reforms it has begun and to stick to its policy of progressively reducing government subsidies for basic food items that last year cost it nearly \$3 billion.

He said that as of Jan. 15 the price of bread would be doubled on 80 percent of Egypt's daily consumption, saving the government an estimated \$723 million in subsidies for that item alone and 600,000 tons of wheat and 300,000 tons of flour annually.

He was apparently referring to a government plan to replace the

one-penny flat bread — the staple of the lower classes — with a two-penny better quality version, a measure that already has been partially implemented. Bread is so cheap in the country that Egyptians use it even to feed their animals.

Mr. Ali said he hoped the growing government deficit, which reached \$6 billion during Egypt's 1983-84 fiscal year and was scheduled to hit \$6.5 billion this year, could be mostly eliminated by the end of 1985 through cuts in food, electricity and oil subsidies and the new taxes and fees announced last fall.

He also expressed cautious optimism about the success of the measures announced last week establishing for the first time a partial floating exchange rate for the Egyptian pound and greater state control over the thriving "free market" in dollars. The market handles \$3 billion annually outside the regular banking system — about a third of the total in circulation.

The new rate, fixed daily by a board of state and private bank representatives, has initially set the value of the pound at about 80 to \$1 U.S. cents. This applies, however, only to three activities — workers' remittances, tourism and the imports of both the private and the state sectors. The government is still maintaining the official rate of 84 cents to the pound in calculating other transactions and refusing to call the new floating rate a devaluation of the pound.

The old "free market" rate in pounds, which had reached 73½ cents to the pound, has temporarily risen to about 79 cents to the pound, and many private dealers have gone out of business.

"There is a new hesitation in the black market at least," said Mr. Ali, and the new system "will stop the black market."

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Exile Plans To Return To Philippines

United Press International

MANILA — The acting chief of the Philippine armed forces agreed Thursday to provide security for an opposition leader returning home from more than three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

Former Senator Jovito Salonga, 62, facing possible arrest on subversion charges in connection with a series of bombings in Manila in 1980, is scheduled to return to Manila on Jan. 21.

"Aides to Mr. Salonga said they wanted to avoid any possible attempt on the senator's life. Former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr. was shot to death at Manila International Airport upon his return on Aug. 21, 1983, from a similar period of exile in the United States."

A civilian commission subsequently concluded that Mr. Aquino was killed by one of his military escorts.

The government had warned Mr. Aquino against returning, citing alleged assassination plots, but state-run television has said that "there is no known threat to Salonga's life."

Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, the acting military chief, who replaced General Fabian Ver pending resolution of the Aquino case, met with Mr. Salonga's aides at military headquarters to discuss security arrangements for the senator's return.

The aides proposed six steps to ensure Mr. Salonga's safety, including the presence of senior military escorts and opposition representatives. They also asked for full media coverage.

General Ramos said he had assembled senior staff officers to draw up plans to "provide the necessary security measures" from the time Mr. Salonga arrives at the airport until he reaches his residence.

Mr. Salonga, a member of the Liberal Party, is regarded as a possible presidential candidate should President Ferdinand E. Marcos call an election before the end of his term in 1987.

The former senator was held under house arrest in 1980 pending the resolution of subversion charges against him, but was allowed to leave for medical treatment in the United States.

Mr. Salonga said in New York that he was not afraid of being killed because he was not a "formidable political personality" like Mr. Aquino.

Asked if he had taken any precautionary measures, Mr. Salonga said that several opposition leaders and some foreign journalists planned to accompany him on his flight to Manila from Hong Kong, the last leg of his homecoming trip.

"I think an additional factor of safety in the case of my return," he said, "is that it would really be the height of stupidity for the Marcos regime to commit another act of barbarism and exacerbate the very severe crisis that now besets the regime."

While the two men met privately, more than 200 members of Mr. Buthe's Inkhata Party demonstrated outside, welcoming Mr. Kennedy but opposing any moves to reduce American business interests in South Africa.

Mr. Kennedy arrived in South Africa on Saturday for a fact-finding tour before the issue of economic sanctions against South Africa comes up in Congress this year.



Former Senator Jovito Salonga, left, talks to Heberon Alvarez, a Philippine dissident, at a New York farewell.

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Mr. Kennedy arrived in South Africa on Saturday for a fact-finding tour before the issue of economic sanctions against South Africa comes up in Congress this year.

The incident marked the fourth time that Mr. Kennedy has encountered blacks demonstrating about his visit. The other protests, by a black-consciousness organization which is anti-American, urged Mr. Kennedy to go home.

■ **Kennedy Rebuts R.F. Botha**
Mr. Kennedy struck back Thursday at Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, who had said the senator was portraying a distorted view of the country and that he should solve problems of poverty and racial discrimination in the United States before criticizing South Africa.

Reuters reported from Cape Town. The senator said that Mr. Botha's reaction — seeking to change the subject — was "all too typical of the government's attitude toward all criticism."

"That I do oppose injustice in my own land, wherever it occurs, does not mean that I can or will be blind to injustice in South Africa," Mr. Kennedy said, adding that it was a transparent distortion to compare the condition of blacks in the United States with those in South Africa.

Mr. Kennedy said that he was not a "black-consciousness" organization which is anti-American, urged Mr. Kennedy to go home.

Zulu Chief Asks Kennedy To Support Investment

The Associated Press

DURBAN, South Africa — The leader of the Zulus, South Africa's largest tribe, told Senator Edward M. Kennedy on Thursday that putting U.S. investment out of South Africa to protest the country's racial policies would hurt blacks more than the ruling white minority.

"It is no use doing things just in order to save consciences," Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in a statement at the start of his talks with Mr. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat. "To exert pressures which do more harm to the oppressed than to the oppressors is madness."

"No one has proved to us that the suffering which will ensue with the black community as a result of disinvestment will actually force the regime to effect the fundamental changes all of us are clamoring for," he added.

While the two men met privately, more than 200 members of Mr. Buthelezi's Inkatha Party demonstrated outside, welcoming Mr. Kennedy but opposing any moves to reduce American business interests in South Africa.

The black leader's supporters waved banners saying, "We welcome American companies in South Africa provided they advance justice for blacks," and "Disinvestment is not supported by black South Africans."

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Jackson Asked to Help Rescue Ethiopian Jews

By James R. Dickenson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem has asked the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson to try to persuade the governments of Ethiopia and Sudan to allow Ethiopian Jews in those countries to resume their immigration to Israel.

The mayor first made the request Tuesday in a telegram, then called Mr. Jackson, a civil rights leader and a 1984 presidential candidate, in Washington on Wednesday.

Mr. Jackson made preliminary calls to the Ethiopian and Sudanese embassies Wednesday to schedule meetings with officials, a spokesman for Mr. Jackson said.

"Reverend Jackson is trying to determine what Mayor Kollek wants him to do and to determine the feasibility of getting involved, to learn whether he can be helpful," said the spokesman, Lamond Godwin. "We haven't sat down with anyone; we are arranging meetings."

Some of the embassy officials that he needs to talk to are out of town but should be back in a day or so.

Reportedly, 7,000 to 10,000 Ethiopian Jews have been airlifted from Sudan to Israel, with an estimated 10,000 to 12,000 still in Ethiopia and other countries.

The airlift from Sudan was suspended last weekend, reportedly because news of it was leaked and Sudan feared that its cooperation in the covert operation would open it to criticism from Ethiopia and Arab nations hostile to Israel.

Although Sudan does not formally recognize Israel, it allowed Ethiopian Jews who reached its borders to be airlifted to European cities and then to Israel, reportedly at the behest of the United States.

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Washington declined to comment Wednesday except to say: "Where humanitarian questions are involved, we welcome any help. It is worthwhile to try any avenue."

In his telegram to Mr. Jackson, Mayor Kollek said: "Knowing your deep humanitarian convictions, permit me to suggest you approach the Sudanese government to permit the black Ethiopian Jews who have reached there, and the Ethiopian government to permit those that are still in Ethiopia to join their families in Israel. The blessings of these people will be your greatest possible reward."

A year ago, Mr. Jackson succeeded in persuading Syria to re-

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Turks to Study Bribe Charge
ANKARA — The Turkish Par-
liament decided Thursday to in-
vestigate charges that Ismail Ozdaglar,
a former minister of state, accepted
a bribe from a shipping company.

men detained over the Christmas
holidays on suspicion of terrorist
offenses were released or fined for
giving false names to the police.

Dr. O'Shea and Mr. Lynch be-
long to an Irish organization in
Britain that is lobbying for the re-
lease of convicted Irish Republican
Army bombers jailed in England.

The police action came amid
fears that the IRA might mount a
bomb blitz of English cities over
the holidays.

Press reports said that the police
also seized materials, believed to be
explosives, that were to be used in
a bombing campaign during the sales
after Christmas that bring thou-
sands of shoppers into big cities.

British Charge an Irish Psychiatrist With Conspiring to Cause Explosion

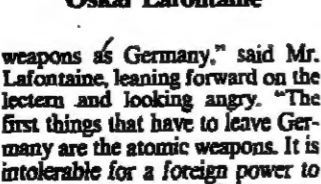
The Associated Press

LIVERPOOL, England — Magistrates refused bail Thursday to an Irish-born psychiatrist, Dr. Maire O'Shea, who is charged with conspiring to cause an explosion in Britain.

Dr. O'Shea, 65, was arrested Saturday when she returned from a Christmas vacation with her family in Dublin.

She was held for four days under the Prevention of Terrorism Act before being charged. Magistrates in Liverpool ordered her held for another eight days.

Four other men, including Peter Lynch, said to be a longtime friend of Dr. O'Shea, have been indicted on similar charges. Another four



Oskar Lafontaine

weapons as Germany," said Mr. Lafontaine, leaning forward on the lectern and looking angry. "The first things that have to leave Germany are the atomic weapons. It is intolerable for a foreign power to have control over atomic weapons on our territory."

Mr. Lafontaine is running hard for an election that will be held March 10 in the Saarland, an industrialized border state with only 1.1 million inhabitants.

Although the Saarland is small, the election is important. If Mr. Lafontaine succeeds in becoming the state's first Social Democratic premier, he will have a shot at leading the party in the 1987 national elections.

To govern the Saarland, however, he would probably have to strike a coalition with the Greens, a leftist, anti-nuclear party which has become a third force in West German politics. So far, however, the Greens have rejected the possibility of such a state coalition.

"A victory here by the Social Democrats and the Greens would be the first signal for the Federal Republic's departure from NATO," said Horst Rehberger, 46, the state's minister for economic affairs and a local leader of the Free Democrats.

The mayor has a soft, oval face, evocative of a cherubic Napoleon. He is a riveting speaker and sermonizer; maybe the best the Social Democrats have had since Helmut Schmidt, the former chancellor, withdrew from politics. So he could lead the Rittersbach Sports Association into deeper waters, into making a connection between the crisis of West Germany's smoke-stack belt and military spending.

"When NATO spends a billion, it gets it overnight," he said sarcastically. For the price of one and a half warplanes, he said, job training could be provided to unemployed young people. The U.S. economic boom, he said, is being fueled by money flowing Western Europe and by exploitation of the Third World.

"There is no country that is so stuffed with atomic and chemical

weapons as Germany," said Mr. Lafontaine, leaning forward on the lectern and looking angry. "The first things that have to leave Germany are the atomic weapons. It is intolerable for a foreign power to have control over atomic weapons on our territory."

Mr. Lafontaine is running hard for an election that will be held March 10 in the Saarland, an industrialized border state with only 1.1 million inhabitants.

AMEX Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Change
WampB	6727	34	24	23 1/4	+ 3/4
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WampB	2916	20	17 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/2
CanfInd	2866	10	8 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/2
InterMed	2718	10	8 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/2
InterMed	1687	26	20	20 3/4	+ 1/2
MedStar	1480	14 1/2	10 1/4	14 1/2	+ 1/2
Corneal	1476	10	8 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/2
KeyPh	1167	10 1/4	8 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/2
MedStar	1167	10 1/4	8 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/2
MedStar	1052	18 1/2	15 1/4	18 1/2	+ 1/2
AM Int'l	1029	3 1/4	2 1/4	2 3/4	+ 1/4

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Change
205.09	212.72	215.08	+ 2 1/8

But stock traders apparently focused on news

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35	John	11	52	4%	3%	39	42
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(Continued on Page 10)

Jan. 4, 1985

Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

Page 7

Homogenizing the World's Orchestras

by Will Crutchfield

NEW YORK — Want to know how they play Dvorak in Prague? Or in Rotterdam, or Denver? Curious to hear how Beethoven fares these days in Cincinnati or Cleveland, how Mahler is making out in Israel and Los Angeles, what sort of Bruckner Parisians are hearing (and whether it affects their Ravel)? Wondering how the string players stack up in Toronto and Montreal?

You can learn all this and much, much more this season at Carnegie and Avery Fisher Halls, where more than 25 full symphonic ensembles and at least half as many chamber orchestras will converge on New York from Salzburg, Stockholm, Poland, Pittsburgh, Rome, Rochester, the north of England and of France, and points around the globe.

But to a depressing and puzzling extent the answers to all those questions might be "Pretty much the same as in New York." Or "Just like whatever you heard over the radio this morning." The world's most celebrated orchestras — Philadelphia, Vienna, Amsterdam, Berlin and the comparable elite — have long made extended tours, often international ones, year after year; the last two decades have seen a surge in travel by the orchestras of smaller cities, ensembles without immediate name recognition outside the profession, without star-conductor identification. But at the very moment the exchange of orchestras between nations is reaching its busiest phase to date, that exchange may be well on its way

to becoming artistically irrelevant as the differences between one orchestra and another blur and threaten to vanish.

National and regional differences in orchestral sound are as old as the orchestra itself; they arose and reinforced themselves naturally, like regional accents or figures of speech. Idiosyncratic differences within one nation — special identifying sound traits belonging to a particular orchestra — are as old as the age of the Romantic virtuoso conductor, the maestro who would mold a disparate body of 100 or so players into a pliable instrument for his personal vision of music. (This has been especially true in the United States, whose symphonic traditions have historically been imported in the persons of European music directors.) Both kinds of distinctiveness are fading today, and many in the musical world seem to want them to.

The distinctiveness as it once existed can be sampled on an enormous number of recordings. RCA issued some years ago a fascinating album dedicated to the man probably most associated with sound for sound's sake in our country, "The Stokowski Sound," it is called, and it comprises recordings of Dvorak's "New World" Symphony led by Leopold Stokowski in 1927 with the Philadelphia Orchestra that he had been conducting for 15 years, and in 1973 with the New Philharmonia Orchestra of London.

In the slow movement of the earlier recording, there is an utterly extraordinary halo of lush, quietly resonant string sound, bound together by the gentle connection between notes called *portamento*. It sounds

at times absolutely vocal, as though a wordless chorus were cooing along in an aristocratic version of Hollywood style backdrops. There is nothing quite like it on the 1973 version, romantic and old-fashioned as Stokowski may have seemed to his younger contemporaries by then. What those old Victor microphones caught was in an essential sense not the Stokowski Sound but the Philadelphia Sound: Stokowski may have shaped it over years of meticulous rehearsal, but he did not carry it in his briefcase. It became a feature and a property not of the conductor but of the ensemble. The Philadelphia playing later under Eugene Ormandy has more of it than the New Philharmonia under Stokowski.

Of course part of this contrast is a matter of then versus now, of generational shifts in music-making. But that is far from being all of it. Today's Philadelphia, London, Paris, Rome and New York orchestras are similar in sound to a degree that simply did not exist in 1927. A random example: Igor Stravinsky recorded his *Capriccio for Piano and Orchestra* in 1934 with the Orchestre des Concerts Straram conducted by Ernest Ansermet, and in the same year performed it with the Danish Radio Symphony under Nicolai Malko. The archival tape from Copenhagen differs from the recording not just in the relatively ragged execution, but in the striking absence of a sound that had seemed almost a part of the music itself, namely the sassy, nasal, brilliant sound of French woodwind playing.

That sound, today all but extinct, is one of the most straightforward examples of what has been happening over the past few decades. As late as 1939 the wind playing of the Orchestre National de la Radiodiffusion Française, under Sir Thomas Beecham in nationalistic D minor Symphony, was distinctly French: compact, pungent, tone, with a whining plaint that immediately identifies itself as Gallic in the slow movement. (That it is once again the orchestra's sound rather than the conductor's may be confirmed by sampling Beecham's British recording of the work.) Conversely, a French conductor like Pierre Monteux could lead a beautifully shaped interpretation with the Chicago Symphony in 1961, but no, the sound is not French. Any more than it was German when a French orchestra played Wagner (though its French colors might cast an intriguing alternative light), or Italian when the Vienna Philharmonic played Verdi (though its cool sensuousness might lend a special beauty in an unsuspected place).

But to make such comparisons in modern recordings is a sobering experience. In the France, for instance, you can try the Orchestre National de France playing under Leonard Bernstein, the Orchestre de Paris under Herbert von Karajan or Daniel Barenboim, or the young French players of the Orchestre de Bordeaux-Aquitaine, comparing them with any number of foreign recordings, and hear more or less the same neutral, rounded, un-nasal, un-French tone. One might also try Carlo Maria Giulini's new "Trovatore" recording, comparing today's Santa Cecilia Orchestra first with the singing warmth of an Italian band from the days of Giulini's childhood and then with any modern London orchestra. Differences in conductors' tempos, in certain aspects of phrasing and dynamics, yes, certainly — but in the

sound itself and the style of playing, not much.

What happened? In fact, many conductors have in effect worked toward this standardization. Leonard Bernstein, in an interview last season: "I'm not interested in having an orchestra sound like itself. I want it to sound like the composer. That was my greatest pride with the New York Philharmonic — that they could switch on a dime from Haydn, to Ravel, to Stravinsky, to Brahms, and it would always be stylistically right. I don't believe in my sound," he continued, "or Ormandy's sound or the Chicago sound or the Philadelphia sound." Nor does Ormandy's successor: "There is no 'Philadelphia sound,'" says Riccardo Muti, "there is a Mozart sound, a Brahms sound, a Mahler sound." Seiji Ozawa has said that there is no Ozawa sound, only the composer's, with a facetious allowance that this might change since "I might become more limited." Barenboim spoke recently of the successful Bruckner and Mahler cycles his Paris orchestra has undertaken, and said, "I do not want a French sound. We should be able to play idiomatic Bruckner, no? We are going on tour to make music. Being a French orchestra has nothing to do with it."

These ideas are the fruit of what was once a struggle to introduce audiences and orchestras to foreign music. Toscanini made much of his early career on the introduction of Wagner to a resistant Italy. Brahms had to be campaigned for in France, so solid a repertoire work as his *Second Piano Concerto* to apparently remained unheard there until the 1930s. When Erich Leinsdorf was a student in Vienna between the wars his professors knew nothing of Debussy and didn't care whether he did either. In their zeal to break down barriers like these, the crusaders probably never stopped to reflect that the apparently invincible, tiresomely durable national traditions might actually suffer once the internationalization of the repertoire was accomplished.

ANOTHER factor is that in the jet age, an orchestra's sound is no longer shaped by the constant presence and endless hours of rehearsal that a Stokowski would bring to a Philadelphia. "One of our biggest problems today," said Seymour Rosen, the managing director of Carnegie Hall, in a recent interview, "is the era of the guest conductor, and the music director who isn't." In Chicago the subscription season runs 30 weeks; Sir Georg Solti currently conducts eight of them, though orchestra officials hope he may consent to a ninth next season. Ozawa at the Boston Symphony and Zubin Mehta at the New York Philharmonic conduct only slightly over half their respective orchestra's home seasons — and they score higher than most. Muti is down for 13 weeks out of 30. This is a far cry from the pattern a generation or more ago, when Ormandy, or Chicago's Fritz Reiner, would stay in town for very nearly the full season, leading most of the concerts and often even hearing the orchestra rehearse and perform under such guests as did come. Shortly before his retirement Ormandy described himself as "fighting a losing battle" for the concept of one conductor and one orchestra.

"They are not orchestra builders, they are career builders," says Rosen of the younger generation. It is not at all unusual for a star conductor to combine "directorship" of a U.S. orchestra, one in Europe, and a summer



Stokowski's Philadelphia sound...

festival or an opera house, with substantial guest conducting commitments thrown in. "They hear something in Vienna and like it," Rosen continues, "and they try to get it in Philadelphia or Chicago. It doesn't work; you get a homogenization. It isn't really Philadelphia and it certainly isn't Vienna."

That homogenization is widely felt to have made strong and perhaps irrevocable encroachments, fostering a consensual international style that won't rock the boat when strange orchestras and conductors face each other in dizzying succession, or when conductors and players whose musical backgrounds are widely disparate are thrown together on a regular basis. (A glance over the schedule for visitors to Carnegie and Avery Fisher shows how useful such a style would be. There will be Stockholm under a Russian, Paris under a British-oriented Israeli, Rotterdam under an American, the Berlin Radio Orchestra under an Italian. The Israel Philharmonic will play Mahler's Sixth under Mehta. So, three weeks later, will the New York.)

A powerful support in moving toward uniformity has been the very phenomenon that enables us to chart its course: recorded sound, whose profoundest impact is perhaps only now beginning to be felt fully. Before recordings, a young musician's role models could only be those geographically near him. An oboist growing up in Paris heard only Parisian oboe playing, whether in the "Eroica" Symphony, "Tristan," or the "Symphonie Fantastique." A conductor coming up through the ranks of the German opera houses learned the German style of singing, conducting and playing. Glances of other cultures through tours or travel could be powerful inspirations, but they had their effect against a background firmly rooted in time and place.

Edison's invention changed all that, though it took many years before recording technology could reproduce an orchestra convincingly, and many more before a generation whose habits were formed before radio and recording ceased to hold the dominant influence. At a certain point between the world wars, though, and increasingly after World War II, music students everywhere began to hear music as it was played everywhere else. A young conductor growing



... is not Muti's.

up in a Cincinnati without records or broadcasts during this century would inevitably have been shaped by the steadily German-orientated musical leadership there — but any close look at the work of the Cincinnati-born James Levine shows that the predominant influence among the many he felt was Toscanini's.

What's wrong with this? Does it not simply make excellence in music more widely available, all musical styles accessible to everyone? Why shouldn't great orchestras turn on a dime, bringing their audiences the best of all worlds?

Before trying to answer those questions, it is worthwhile to pose what might be an embarrassingly simple one. Why should an orchestra tour? Suppose the state apparently desired by Bernstein and Barenboim is attained; why then should a Paris orchestra take the vast trouble and expense of coming to London, San Francisco, Vienna or New York? Surely not to provide audiences with the same Mahler's Mahler, Franck's Franck, Mozart's Mozart that they are presumably getting whenever their own orchestra turns on its own dime.

The overwhelming evidence, though, is Continued on page 8



Zubin Mehta — Mahler with Israel and New York orchestras.

California's Wine Statesman

by Frank J. Priol

NEW YORK — Robert Mondavi is one of those people who transcend the relatively limited fields in which they make their mark. Thousands who may never drink his or any other wines think of him when they think of California wine. There are people in California who make more wine and there are people in California who from time to time make better wine. But none of them have achieved Mondavi's stature as an innovator, as a leader, as a generous teacher and dedicated proselytizer, not just of his own wines but of all the wines of California.

Once, several years ago, Mondavi invited this writer, who happened to be in the area, to join him and Miljenko (Mike) Grigich, partner and wine maker at Grigich Hills Cellars, for lunch and a tasting at the Mondavi Winery. The tasting consisted of a range of champagnes, from both Mondavi and Grigich Hills. Grigich's wines did better and the first one to say so was Mondavi. It was a magnanimous gesture, particularly appreciated by Grigich, who trained under Mondavi for five years.

Bob Mondavi's influence on his own generation of wine makers and the generation that has followed him is probably incalculable. But someone had to try, which is what prompts these lines today. A book was recently published in Britain: "Robert Mondavi of the Napa Valley" by Cyril Ray (Heinemann — Peter Davies). Reams have been written about Mondavi, including an embarrassingly bad novel in which he and his family were the thinly disguised protagonists. But this is a full-length, factual book by a man who has already done books on Bollinger, the Champagne house, and on Château Mouton-Rothschild and Château Lafite-Rothschild. Ray brings experience and, as an Englishman, a fresh perspective to his Mondavi portrait. More, he brushes in, with fascinating and very precise detail, the life and work of the Napa Valley itself, America's premier wine-growing area and Mondavi's home for most of his life.

There is more. As a young reporter, Ray parachuted into the Battle of the Bulge with a British unit he was covering. Nowadays, more belated than journalist, he meanders through his subject rather than landing on top of it. There are the expected chapters on the Mondavi family's odyssey from the Adriatic coast of Italy to the serene mining country of Minnesota to the San Joaquin Valley of California and finally, 90 miles (145 kilometers) farther west, to the Napa Valley.

There are histories of the valley in general and of the little corner of Oakville, where the Robert Mondavi Winery now stands. There are detailed descriptions of the Mondavi

style as reflected in his several wines; there is a fascinating chapter on the Mondavi winery at Woodbridge, California, where the Mondavi generic wines, red, white and rose, are made. The wines, Ray informs us, are known informally as Bob Red, Bob White and Bob Rose.

There is even a long digression on contemporary California architecture, featuring the handsome Mondavi winery building, which is visited by some 300,000 tourists each year. Brendan Gill, who has written about the California ranch style of architecture, turns up in this section, twice, as Gill Brendan. But no matter, half the world prefers the patronymic first.

Ray creates a memorable portrait of the wine maker. Some of his better lines are cross-cultural, as when he describes Mondavi's hurried stride as "a British light infantryman's step." His mind, Ray goes on, "moves not merely at the short sharp pace of a light infantryman, but at the double, like the march-past of the dashing riflemen — the Bersaglieri — of the country of his fathers."

Ray captures the Mondavi verve and energy. "At 70," he writes, "Bob's ideas tumble over each other faster than he can express them, so that the sentences pour out, in his gravelly voice, many of them never finished, most of them marked for emphasis by the constant repetition of synonyms and near-synonyms usually linked together in pairs."

PERHAPS the Mondavi story is interesting because it is, to an unusual extent, the story of wine in the United States. The family moved from the mining country of northern Minnesota to California in 1922. They settled in the Central Valley

and went into the fruit business, shipping grapes to Italian wine makers in the East.

After Prohibition, Cesare Mondavi moved out of the fruit business and into the bulk wine business. He bought the majority interest in a small Napa Valley winery now known as the Sunny St. Helena Winery, where his son Robert joined him in the mid-1930s.

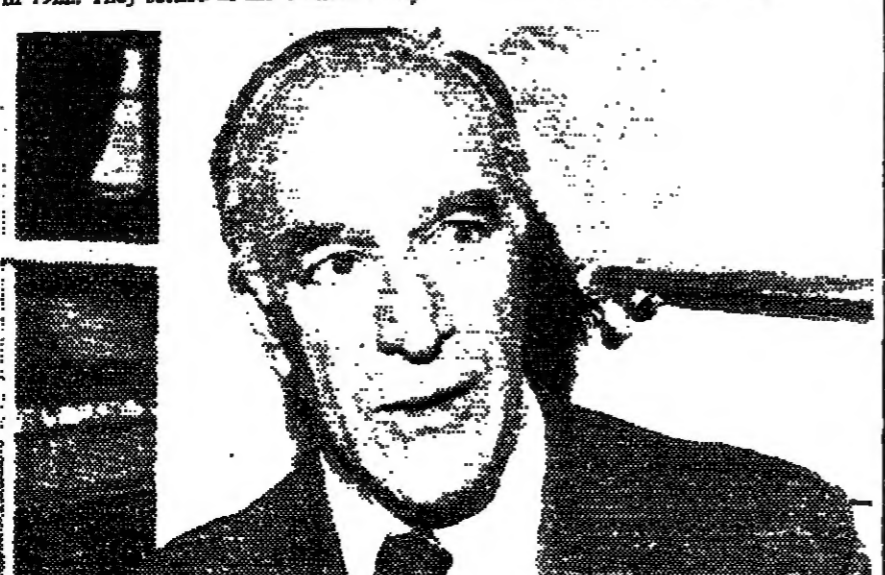
In 1943, the Mondavis purchased the Charles Krug winery in the Napa Valley, resolved to make fine wines and leave the bulk business to Central Valley wineries who could do it more cheaply.

The venture was a success. Even so, spurred by the compulsion to experiment and innovate, to do even better, Robert Mondavi in the early 1960s broke with more conservative members of his family and went out on his own. His first wines, the 1966 vintage, were released just as the United States began to come of age as a wine-drinking nation.

There is as much fad and fashion in the wine business as anywhere else. This year's wine maker and this year's winery are quickly replaced by next year's. Wineries develop styles, signatures so to speak, that define them and make their reputations.

Robert Mondavi, or more accurately the Mondavis, because his sons Michael and Tim are deeply involved, go on their restless way, refining techniques, experimenting, analyzing. This can be exasperating for people who like to categorize, but it creates a sense of excitement and adventure that are rare in any line of work.

Cyril Ray has captured that sense rather nicely.



Robert Mondavi.

Linguistic Lollygagging

by Joy Schaleben Lewis

MADISON, Wisconsin — Americans like to do much of "nothing in particular," judging by expressions across the country for fooling around or killing time. Depending on which state they're fooling in, they also could be lollygagging, frittering, shilly-shallying, running in neutral, mulling it over, piddling, or even sitting with their teeth in their heads or whipping the devil around the stump.

And, when they pretend to be sick, the diseases they conjure sound mighty serious: from mulligrubs in Georgia, gony-wobbles in Pennsylvania and bongo-bongo in Oregon to epizooty in New York, lergy in California and loopus-tupus in Utah.

They sound drastic enough to call a gut plumber in New York, a pill chaser in Massachusetts, a rub doctor in Kansas and a bloodletter in California.

If you've got a cough along with the mulligrubs, Georgia folk recommend a peach-leaf poultice. Arkansas folk, however, swear by onion plasters. In Wyoming, folk claim "Denver mud" relieves a cough; folks in North Carolina disagree: rock candy and whiskey is more effective. And in Iowa, Michigan and New Jersey, goose grease does the trick.

Such remedies, however, may not be appealing. So you admit you were feigning sickness and explain, "I was only playing possum. I had the yellow dog, fishing fever and the washing dishes trots. Is there any harm in hippoing, or in four-flushing?"

Nonetheless, folks in New Jersey might still say you look peaked, "like a bar of soap after a hard day's washing." In Washington you appear "drawn through a knot-hole."

Remembering that laughter is the best medicine, they try and cheer you up with a joke. But it's an old joke, older than Job's turkey. It must have come over on the Mayflower, or worse, it's as old as when the Lord was a baby. You might shrug off such a joke as moth-eaten or a dead duck. But if you're Texan, you may complain, "If you wanted to pull something old, why didn't you take your socks off?"

These folk idioms, and thousands more, have been collected for the first Dictionary of American Regional English, known as DARE. The Belknap Press of Harvard University expects to have the first of five volumes printed in 1985. No work of this magnitude has been attempted before; it will be a significant milestone in the writing of the United States' linguistic history.

The idea for a dictionary began with the founding of the American Dialect Society in 1889, but it wasn't until 1965, when the society chose Professor Frederic G. Cassidy to head the project, that it took form.

The task of explaining and editing U.S. regional English currently occupies 10 editors at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, where Cassidy, the chief editor, has been part of the English faculty since 1939.

Cassidy, 76, once commented that the English language is like flypaper — "everything sticks to it." He points out that by 1989, the idea for the project will be 100 years old. "We'd better finish DARE before it finishes me," he jokes.

CASSIDY describes the work as "a modern, scholarly, scientific dictionary which gives an accurate recording of the facts." He notes that some people are under the impression that a dictionary exists only to record "proper words" or "standard words" and that the others are not "real" words. But, he emphasizes, "if a meaning is communicated, the word is real."

Cassidy was born in Jamaica. "I spoke two kinds of English," he recalled, "standard at home and Creole in the community." His family moved to Akron, Ohio, when he was 11, but he has often returned. His first book, published in 1967, and updated in 1980, was

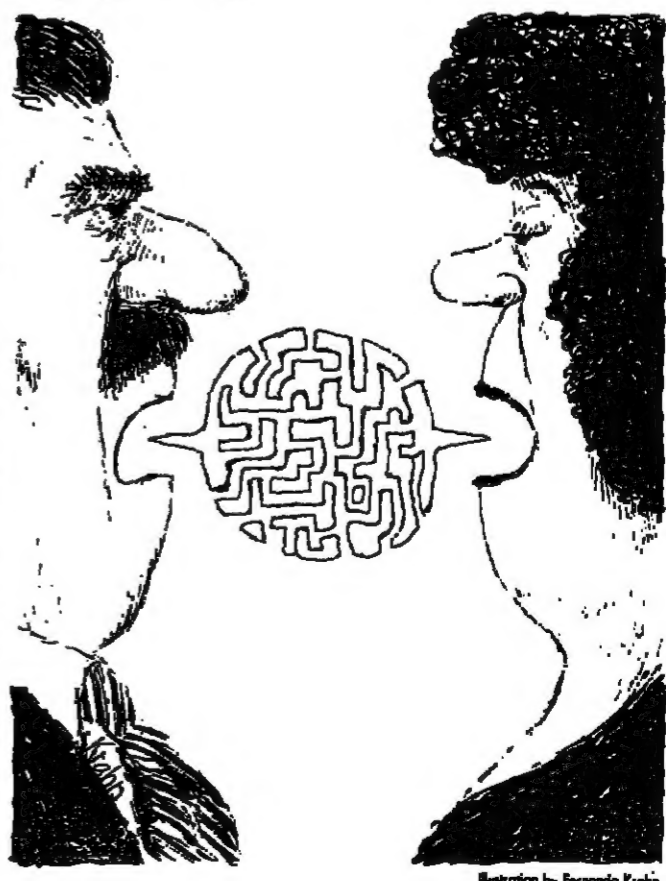


Illustration by Fernando Ruda

the Dictionary of Jamaican English, which took 16 years of preparation.

The American Dialect Society entrusted Cassidy with 76 years of accumulated word lists — over 40,000 folk words. This provided an excellent base for the dictionary, but five years of research in 50 states lay ahead.

Field workers were armed with a questionnaire Cassidy designed with Audrey Duckert, a University of Massachusetts English professor. The researchers interviewed 2,752 native Americans in 1,002 communities and asked each participant to answer a book of questions — 1,847 in all.

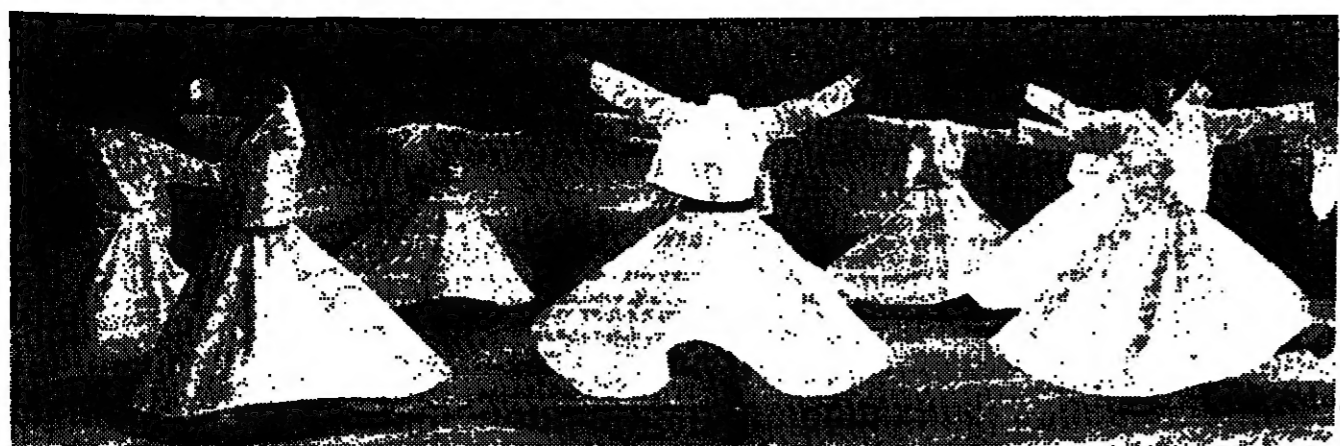
For example, they asked: "Words or expressions used around here about a very slow person. What's keeping him? He certainly is..." Americans came up with 301 ways to describe a slowpoke, including he is "like coal tar running up a hill," "slow as fleas falling off a dead dog," and "slow as cream a-rising."

Six questions were asked about clouds, including: "What do you call the big clouds that come up high before a rainstorm?" "Thunderheads," was the response of 428 people. But the data also lists 107 other ways Americans describe thunderheads, including "Peter's mudhole," "teacups and saucers," and "ice cream sodas."

It took a field worker about a week to complete each questionnaire. Respondents chosen by the field workers had to meet certain requirements. They had to be natives of the community, speakers of

Continued on page 8

TRAVEL



A dervish theater performance.

Turkey's Secular Dervishes

by Thomas C. Goltz

KONYA, Turkey — "There are no dervishes in Turkey," maintained a tourism official, Fevzi Halici. Which was odd — since he had just been watching the famed "whirling dervishes" of Turkey spin and spin to embrace the divine, exactly as Jalaludin Rumi taught some 700 years ago.

"One has to distinguish between the lovers of 'Mevlana' — and there are 45 million in Turkey alone — and those who have actually fulfilled the prerequisites of dervishhood," Halici said. "And of those, none remain today."

"Mevlana," meaning "Our Master," is a name given to Rumi, an Islamic mystic who came out of what is now Afghanistan — he was born there in Balkh in 1206 — to gather students about him in the Seljuk capital of Konya.

Debates on the nature of the divine led Mevlana and his students to seek new ways of finding union with God. The result was the highly stylized *sema*, or whirling ceremony, performed unchanged ever since.

It began, as Mevlana decreed, with a raspy, flute-like instrument called the *ney*, whose ethereal tones he likened to the sound of God's voice.

As it plays, the dervishes enter in silence.

Their black cloaks represent their graves, their tall conical hats their tombstones, their white tunics their burial shrouds.

The dervishes pass before their sheikh to receive a final blessing, shed their cloaks in a symbolic abandoning of the world, and begin to whirl.

Slowly at first their white skirts billow out, their arms spread to embrace God, one palm up to receive blessings, the other turned down to pass the blessings to earth.

Round and round, faster and faster, their faces devoid of emotion, the entire stage now filled by whirling, turning forms.

The last known true dervish, said Halici, founder of the Konya tourism association that sponsors the whirling ceremony each December, died years ago. He was the last to spend the 1,001 days of manual labor in a Mevlana monastery — once required before a dervish could even see the whirling ceremony.

Today's dervishes need only permission from the sheikh of the Konya group. They practice the dance for as long as it takes to master it — usually six weeks.

TRADITIONAL dervishes also trained as poets, calligraphers and the like. Today's are businessmen, students, workers, farmers and, in one case, a senator in Turkey's parliament.

Turkey's secular republic, founded after World War I, swept away the Mevlana monasteries in 1925 along with other "backward" institutions of religion. But semi-secret chanting groups remain throughout Turkey.

In the 1950s, Mevlana's dervish music was allowed a performance at a Konya seminar on his works. A dancer in street clothes demonstrated how the dervishes once whirled.

A year later two dancers were allowed to perform. Finally the traditional costume was revived with a full Mevlana orchestra, although not in a dervish monastery but the thoroughly secular floor of a local gymnasium.

The performances are classified as folklore, not as a religious rite. Even so, the traditional meaning of the *sema* is ever present in the four whirling *semas*: The first to comprehend God as the creator of all, the second to orbit his creation, the third to annihilate all traces of self and ego, and the fourth to obtain union with God.

Modern audiences hold palms upward as the sheikh recites the Muslim creed and joins the dervish call that brings the ceremony to an end. It is said to express all the names of God and his myriad attributes in a single syllable, *hu*, which means: "He is."

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Restaurants: Plain, With Truffles

by Patricia Wells

MONDRAGON, France — Every once in a while one stumbles upon an unspoiled gem of a restaurant in the country, where the chef's work is a passion and not simply a profession, where the wine list could easily make a good night's reading, and where, on the first visit, you decide this is a place you could return to time and again.

La Beaugravère, on the northern edge of Provence by Route Nationale 7, is that kind of place. This is a most unassuming restaurant — plain, no real decor, no great creature comforts. But it's real and it's honest. The large dining room is more a dining hall, the sort one would expect to find attached to a 1930s hotel.

But there are three simple reasons to go to La Beaugravère if you happen to be in the area: the exceptional and extensive list of Rhône wines, including a healthy batch of old Châteauneuf-du-Pape; the giant, fragrant black truffles of the Vaucluse; and the rabbit prepared by the chef, Guy Julien, roasted and served with whole cloves of garlic. Anyone who demands more than that of a simple restaurant ought to stay at home.

Obligatory is his truffle omelet. Not the kind of omelet filled with specks of truffles, or a wimpy puff of truffles, but big, whole chunks of truffles, so big they crunch when you bite into them, releasing that heady and intoxicating black-earth aroma, that singular, enduring flavor. He is not a stingy man, using about 15 grams of truffles — the equivalent of a healthy-sized truffe — per omelet. (Fresh truffles are now selling for 3,600 francs, or roughly \$370, a kilo in Paris. His omelet is priced at 68 francs. It doesn't take a computer wizard to figure out that this omelet is a bargain.)

The chef offers no less than three other truffle preparations, all of which are fine, but ultimately less satisfying. There's a *chausson* of truffles and foie gras and a perfectly respectable *feuilleton d'oeufs brouillés aux truffes*, both combinations that complicate what might otherwise be pure and simple bliss. Somehow, puff pastry shells are always forced to compete with their contents, and they rarely come out on the winning end.

Finally, if you happen to be in the mood for a great big steak, it would be hard to beat his excellent *filet de bœuf aux truffes*, priced incredibly at 110 francs.

Once sated, or at least satisfied, with truffles, move on to the rabbit. Julien, a native of the area, likes to talk about integrating the bounty of the local soil: the Rhône wines, truffles and rabbit, an animal that exists in abundance in the wilds of northern Provence, and is equally at home in a domesticated state.

Even those who are not fond of rabbit should try Julien's. He insists that all the rabbit he serves is killed that day, and that this makes all the difference in the world. It's no exaggeration to say you can taste the freshness in these tender and delicate rabbits, roasted simply and surrounded by giant whole cloves of garlic roasted in their jackets.

NOW, to choose the wine. You could, with confidence, leave the ordering up to the chef, a man with a passion, and an impeccable palate, for sampling the local wines. Although he has been buying wines for only nine years, the list is remarkably complete, and other restaurants would shudder with shame at the pricing. Almost nothing costs more than 300 francs, and most bottles are in the 100- to 150-franc range.

He has all of the Rhône greats, from Trollet's Saint-Joseph, including the light and fruity red and the very rare white, to Chave's superlative red and white Hermitage. He offers wines from a full range of Côte Rhône growers, including bottles from Jasson, Devivier, Vernay and Guigal; there are the Gigondas of G. Farand, and an entire page of Châteauneuf-du-Pape, ranging from the 1966 to the 1981 vintage.

Wine lovers unfamiliar with the Rhône whites owe it to themselves to try something as rare and wonderful as Vernay's Condrieu, a wine at once deep and mellow, delicate and flowery, even a bit earthy.

And in his wide range of reds, it would be hard to pass up any of the pre-1976 Châteauneuf Rayas, an almost legendary wine, a Châteauneuf-du-Pape that underwent as much five years of aging in the cask, to result in a perfectly balanced wine.

But it's not simply a connoisseur's list. La Beaugravère allows one a chance to sample a variety of less grand, but no less delicious domaine-bottled wines, including the Cairanne of Rabasse Charavin (48 francs) and the Côtes-du-Rhône-Villages of Guy Steinmaier (59 francs).

The cheese tray is limited, but does include a fine local Saint-Marcellin to help finish off what wine remains in the bottle, and there's a very decent, though slightly dry, *tarte Tatin*, which is considerably improved when ordered with a dollop of *crème fraîche*.

La Beaugravère, Route Nationale 7, 84430 Mondragon (6 kilometers southwest of Bollène); tel: (90) 30.13.40. No credit cards. Closed Sunday evening. Menus at 42, 68 and 107 francs, including service but not wine. A la carte, from 100 to 300 francs a person, depending upon wine selection.

Homogenizing the Orchestras

Continued from page 7

that orchestras don't really do that, unless perhaps now and then through a particularly concentrated rehearsal process. Erich Leinsdorf tells in his book "The Composer's Advocate" of trying, as it were, to teach a Dutch orchestra to turn on a Hungarian dirge for Kodály's "Hary Janos" suite: "I went so far as to learn the Hungarian words of the song, imagining that if I pronounced them with the proper accent the player would perceive that his literal reading was inadequate. All was in vain."

Mightn't it be better not to lament that failure too keenly, not to push too hard for such cross-cultural versatility, and instead to nurture and preserve the characteristics an orchestra already has? Such traditions help to lead an easy conviction to performances and (no minor consideration) see the orchestra through routine evenings or visits by less than first-class guest conductors — occasions for crashing boredom today.

THE fact is that in general, orchestral style can't be exchanged as though by inserting a new floppy disk into the computer. They don't coexist; they merge, all too often into a featureless average. Bernstein's personal achievements with his "virtuoso chameleon," as he called the Philharmonic on another occasion, are not in question, but his legacy to the orchestra is highly debatable. If there is consensus on any musical question in New York, it is that the Philharmonic is not what it should be. Barenboim's Parisians may have achieved acceptably idiomatic Bruckner, but their value lies far more in the ability to purvey idiomatic Ravel, Debussy, Berlioz and Franck: music that has something to do with their heritage, history and understanding. Yet Franck may be slipping away from the French: nothing suggests it more than their recordings of him under Barenboim and Bernstein — as beautiful as those recordings

are by more general standards. Muti's Philadelphia, meanwhile, turns out a whit Francaise on its time for Franck — but it has clearly turned away from Philadelphia, the sound newly lean, less personal, more like that of other orchestras.

So why tour? Or why welcome visiting orchestras? There are of course still many reasons. One has to do with exposure to orchestras that have not yet, or not completely, bought into the international consensus. Recent friction notwithstanding, Herbert von Karajan has made a musical island of the Berlin Philharmonic (and has done it largely by staying put, like Ormandy or Reiner).

The Vienna Philharmonic has preserved in large measure its idiosyncratic sound, especially in certain wind and brass departments for which instruments of old-fashioned construction continue to be used. Rosen cites the example of the Leipzig Gewandhaus, which recently here played Beethoven rather roughly but with a conviction and string sound all its own, and of the Leningrad Philharmonic. "Those horns are thrilling, and it's a completely different kind of thrill. And every now and then an unlikely group can spring a surprise, as the Curtis Institute student orchestra did when it came to Carnegie with Sergiu Celibidache and played Rossini the way Joan Sutherland sings Rossini (that is, accurately, instead of almost accurately).

There are also justifications for touring that have nothing to do with an orchestra's sound. One is to share a major work that requires special preparation and is unlikely to turn up with frequency on even a sophisticated local scene. A good recent example is the Cleveland Orchestra's "Jakobsleiter" (Schoenberg) under Christoph von Dohnányi, in whom Rosen sees "a musical intelligence at work" that, he hopes, will spell a return to the era of the music director committed to his orchestra and community in

time and concentration. Other reasons for traveling have to do with the prestige of sponsoring a tour (corporate sponsorship is a relatively new and fast-growing phenomenon in Europe), and its usefulness in marketing efforts back home.

ONE more reason is simply to hear a great conductor with his own band, regardless of whether it has a national style or any other style of its own. When asked the "Why tour?" question point blank, Barenboim responded it is in an interesting way. "You're asking why I come with the Paris instead of just guest conducting the Philharmonic or something?" He went on to emphasize the advantages of hearing a conductor with his own orchestra rather than one with which he's had a handful of hurried runthroughs. (This is only true to the extent that the conductor does truly shape the orchestra to his ideas, of course, and that brings back the whole argument about music directorships in the jet age.)

Still, it is said to reflect that France, whose musical traditions were once so proud, should be sending over an orchestra of whose music-making it can be said that being French has nothing to do with it, an orchestra whose appeal is simply that it offers the most effective way to hear Barenboim's interpretations. He is widely thought of as an extraordinary conductor of the German Romantics who avoids the blandness of so much in modern musical life, and he may very well give memorable concerts here in March with the Orchestre de Paris, just as Bernstein has consistently done with the various ensembles he has led. But the advent of chameleon orchestras, whatever advantages they may afford, brings with it the loss of something individual, something that has long lent variety, charm and at the same time stability to musical life.

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Linguistic Lollygagging

Continued from page 7

the local variety of American English at home, and regular residents who had not traveled or lived elsewhere long enough for their language to be affected. They also had to be of all ages, with preferences for old-timers, of both sexes, of all levels of education and of all races.

SUPPLEMENTING the written interviews, I made half-hour tape recordings of regional speech patterns. On the tapes, the respondents conversed freely for 20 to 30 minutes on any topic they knew well, such as oyster fishing or providing for a family during the Great Depression, and read a version of "The Story of Arthur the Rat" to provide a phonological pattern of each reader's speech.

When the field work was completed in 1970, over 100,000 folk expressions had been collected from newspapers, books, diaries, folklore journals and individual contributors.

The next step was the computer, which sorted the folk expressions into 41 general categories, including time, weather, domestic animals, vehicles and transportation, birds, honesty and dishonesty, body, physical characteristics, snoring and hiccupping, courtship, marriage and child bearing, foods and meals, religion and beliefs.

Each entry explains what the folk word or

phrase means and who uses it, broken down by type of community and geographic region. It may also explain the education of the respondent, sex and race, and include a map of the United States illustrating the distribution of certain folk terms.

For instance, the expression "fall away" is chiefly used in the Northeast and South. "Fall away means to lose weight, usually as a result of illness. 'E just plumb fell 'way to nothin'," said a respondent in Tennessee. "Don't gain no weight 'till."

Funding for the project has come mainly from the U.S. Office of Education the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Science Foundation, the University of Wisconsin, the Rockefeller and Mellon Foundations. But cutbacks have struck, and Cassidy himself now works full-time without salary, pursuing contributions from foundations and private sources against which the National Endowment will provide matching funds to pay the rest of the staff.

THE editors have traced the origins of thousands of folk expressions, but would welcome insights — facts, not just good hunches — into some still puzzling them. They include:

"Chuck wagon" — a type of sandwich. How long has this been in existence? What are the ingredients? Where is it well established?

"Borga, booga" — a paper sack or bag. Two reports came in from the Georgia-Florida borderland, near the coast, but both form and usage are uncertain.

"Clackey," "clackies" — The first is hard, no good gravy; central Virginia. The second is given as an answer to the question, "What do you call a doctor who is not very capable or doesn't have a good reputation?"

"Come-all-ye" — a fist fight with several people participating; a free-for-all. Reported once from northeastern New York, this looks like something that should be more widely used. Is this so?

"Chicken-foot ice" — the first thin ice to form on a pond or other surface of water: one report from Oklahoma. Is it used elsewhere? What is the meaning of this term?

ONE of Cassidy's favorite expressions is "hoofies." "We came across it in an article from a Pittsburgh suburban newspaper," he said.

"The police were complaining they were having trouble with the hoofies. Hoofies? What could that be, we wondered. Then we got to thinking perhaps hoofies was related to Pennsylvania German. Sure enough, 'Hüfte' in German means 'hip.' So, hoofies were hippies. The police, in other words, were having trouble with hippies."

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — Jan. 15: Hagen Quartet (Mozart, Brahms).
Jan. 17: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Matthias Bamert conductor (Sibelius, Kodály).
RECEIPTS — Jan. 13: Jorma Hynninen baritone, Ralph Gothoni piano (Schumann).
Jan. 14: Jolanda Souleimner, Borbala Dobosy harpsichord (Bach).
Jan. 16: Andras Schiff piano (Bach).
EXHIBITION — Jan. 20: "Medieval Art from Serbian Monasteries." (Saint-Saëns).
Schauspieler (tel: 53240).
BALLET — Jan. 13: "The Fairy Doll" (Hassreiter), "5 Tangles" (Van Manen, Pizzolli).
OPERA — Jan. 12: "Elektra" (R. Strauss).
Jan. 14: "The Queen of Spades" (Tchaikovsky).
Jan. 15: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85).
BALLET — Jan. 12: "Coppelia" (Saint-Léon, Delibes).
OPERA — Jan. 13: "Samson et Dalila" (Saint-Saëns).
BRUSSELS, Bellevue Museum (tel: 511.44.25).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 20: "Columbian Gold Artifacts."
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 12: "La Crèche Animée de Roland Roze."
CONCERTS — Jan. 12: National Opera Symphony Orchestra, Sir John Pritchard conductor (Mozart, Ravel).
Jan. 17: Belgian National Orchestra, Emmanuel Krivine conductor (Ravel, Schumann).
LIEGE, Théâtre Royal de Liège (tel: 23.59.10).
OPERA — Jan. 18: "The Devils of Loudon" (Penderecki).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Art Gallery — To Jan. 20: "James Tissot 1836-1902." (Jan. 16-March 2: "Printmakers at the Royal College of Art." Barbican Hall — Jan. 11, 12, 16: BBC Symphony Orchestra, Peter Eötvös conductor (Schoenberg).
Jan. 13: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Enrique Batiz conductor, Leland Chen violin (Dukas, Elgar).

Jan. 17: London Symphony Orchestra, Vondani Butt conductor, Maurice Murphy trumpet (Rossini, Beethoven).
Jan. 18: City of London Sinfonia, Yvan Pascal Toriello conductor, Gordon Hunt oboe (Bach, Vivaldi).
RECEIPTS — Jan. 18: Anthony Peabody piano (Chopin, Beethoven).
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Jan. 12, 14-19: "Peter Pan" (Barrie).
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 26: "Susan Rothberg." To Mar. 31: "William James Miller." John Walker Prints 1976-1984." Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 28: "British Biscuit Tins." Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).
CONCERT — Jan. 18: Amsterdam Guitar Trio (Vivaldi).
RECEIPTS — Jan. 12: William Bennett flute, Clifford Benson piano (Schubert, Rameau).
Jan. 13: Yoshi Iwanaga guitar (Bach, Liszt).
Jan. 14: Brian Chilton piano (Bach, Liszt).
Jan. 15: John Chilton accordion, Dina Bennett piano (Saxton, Carpenter).
Jan. 16: Sergio Luca violin (Bach).
Jan. 17: Stephen Varcoe baritone, Joy Farral clarinet (Schubert).

FRANCE

ANGERS, Musée des Beaux-Arts (tel: 88.54.44).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "La Crèche Animée de Roland Roze."
JAZZ — Jan. 17: Trio Poème Orchestra.
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — Jan. 14: Orchestre de L'île de France (Saxton, Carpenter).
Jan. 16: Schöenberg, Judith.
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 28: "Kandinsky." "Homage to Kandinsky." (McLure).
Galerie Horizon (tel: 555.58.27).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 26: "Fred Petreli." Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 28: "Watson (1684-1721)." (Jan. 16 and 17: Claudio Abbado conductor (Schoenberg, Tchaikovsky).
COLOGNE, Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (tel: 40.50.33).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 13: "Korean Art." (Römisches-Germanisches Museum tel: 221.23.04).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
BALLET — Jan. 17: "Echoing of Trumpets" (Maurin, Tudor).
OPERA — Jan. 12: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart).
Jan. 13 and 16: "Ophelia" (Kelterborn).
Jan. 15: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).
Jan. 18: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
CONCERTS — Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra — Jan. 12 and 13: Riccardo Muti conductor (Haydn, Beethoven).
Jan. 16 and 17: Claudio Abbado conductor (Schoenberg, Tchaikovsky).
COLOGNE, Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (tel: 40.50.33).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 13: "Korean Art." (Römisches-Germanisches Museum tel: 221.23.04).

GREECE

ATHENS, Dada Gallery (tel: 724.23.77).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 25: "Elena Zantrelo." Goethe Institute (tel: 260.81.11).
RECEIPTS — Jan. 15: Conrad Jungst and line (Bach).
MEDUSA Gallery (tel: 724.45.52).
EXHIBITION — Jan. 15-Feb. 9: "Bullfight" drawings by Yiannis Dimitrakis.
Nees Morphes Gallery (tel: 361.61.65).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 26: "Vassilis Sperantzas." Andia Gallery (tel: 360.35.41).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 31: "Mina."

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall Concert Hall (tel: 790.75.75).
CONCERTS — Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra — Jan. 11 and 12: Kenneth Schermerhorn conductor. Monique Dupill piano (Bernstein, Bruckner).
ISRAEL
JERUSALEM, Israel Museum (tel: 69.82.11).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 28: "Elisaveth Guéhenne and Nature." "A Vanished World — Roman Vishniac," photographs.

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 22.29.99).
CONCERTS — Jan. 15 and 16: Orchestra e Coro del Teatro Comunale.

JAPAN

TOKYO, Idemitsu Art Gallery (tel: 213.31.28).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 3: "The Influence of Ceramic Art in East and West."
Korakuen Stadium (tel: 811.21.11).
CIRCUS — To Feb. 17: Korakuen Great American Circus.

MONACO

MONTE-CARLO, Salle Garnier (tel: 50.76.54).
OPERA — Jan. 12 and 15: "La Tosca" (Puccini).
Jan. 18: "Simon Boccanegra" (Verdi).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Museum Fodor (tel: 24.99.19).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 20: "Dutch Drawings Since 1945." Rijksmuseum Vincent Van Gogh (tel: 76.48.81).
EXHIBITION — To April 15: "Dutch Identity." Stedelijk Museum (tel: 24.23.11).
BALLET — Jan. 15 and 17: "The Anatomy Lesson" (Tietje, Landowski).
Stedelijk Museum (tel: 73.21.66).
EXHIBITION — To April 15: "La Grande Parade." Willet-Holthuisen (tel: 26.42.90).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Masterworks in Silver."

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 31: "Turner Watercolours." Queen's Hall (tel: 668.21.17).

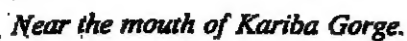
SPAIN

CONCERTS — Jan. 17: Edinburg Quartet (Tippett, Smetana).
Usher Hall (tel: 228.11.55).
CONCERT — Jan. 18: Scottish National Orchestra, Sir Alexander Gibson conductor (Bruckner).
GLASGOW, Theatre Royal (tel: 331.12.34).
OPERA — Jan. 12: "Capriccio" (R. Strauss).

UNITED STATES

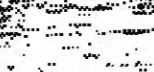
NEW YORK, Lincoln Center (tel: 870.59.60).
New York City Ballet — Jan. 12 and 13: "The Four Temperaments" (Balanchine, Hindemith).
Jan. 12, 13, 15: "Jewels" (Balanchine, Fauré, Stravinsky).
Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 3: "Robert Motherwell." Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 24: "Chinese Painting and Calligraphy." To Sept. 1: "Man and the Horse." Metropolitan Opera (tel: 799.31.58).
OPERA — Jan. 12, 13, 15: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (R. Strauss).
Jan. 12 and 16: "La Clemenza di Tito" (Mozart).
Jan. 14: "Wozzeck" (Berg).
Jan. 17: "Tales of Hoffman" (Offenbach).

DOONESBURY



by Alan Cowell

Only one of the travelers had canceled because, so embarkation in the broad-hulled 18-foot canoes, laden amidships with gear, was accompanied by wobbings, giggles and a sense of achievement at not capsizing. The guide had delivered a stern pep talk: "what to do, for instance, if confronted by hippopotamus, crocodiles, whirlpools, each other's enemies. After a brief practice, the small flotilla headed out into the stream past other canoes, dragons on the Zambian bank that prompted a thought: What did their navigators, men who had no choice but to use canoes, think of those who had access to



Staying close to a bank of the Zambezi



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To make a profit, a hotel's occupancy rate must be in the 70- to 80-percent range, but, Nassikas said, "profit has never been top-most in my mind. The funny thing is, in the pursuit of excellence, profits just roll in." "Frankly," he said of the Stanford Court, "the hotel makes a large profit."

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THE FRONT PAGE
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

U.S. Divides Contract for Jet Engines

By Wayne Biddle

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force has announced that the General Electric Co. would continue to produce the majority of its jet-engine engines in 1986.

But in a move that marked a significant recovery for GE's main competitor, the air force decided to award 46 percent of next year's engine-production work to the Pratt & Whitney division of the United Technologies Corp.

A year ago, the Pentagon ended what had become known as the "Great Engine War" by awarding GE 75 percent of the engine production for F-15 and F-16 warplanes in 1985. Pratt & Whitney, which had dominated the industry for decades, received only 25 percent of the work.

The split award in favor of GE, announced Wednesday, was widely seen as an attempt to invigorate competition and hold down costs. The air force saw potential savings of \$3 billion over the engine's life cycle of about 20 years.

According to air force and industry officials, Pratt was able to regain some of the ground it lost to GE by cutting costs and improving the reliability of its engines.

"We are looking at it as a recovery," said Jim Linse, a Pratt spokesman. "After last year's decision, we revised our proposal for the 1986 engine contract. The revision was believed to be based primarily on a less costly warranty."

A study conducted by the General Accounting Office of last year's GE-Pratt competition concluded that GE had offered a significantly more favorable warranty on its engines. The technical capabilities of the two were judged to be equal.

At GE, Brian Brimelow, manager of the F-110 program, said the company was "delighted" to have won the larger share of the 1986 production.

An air force spokesman said Wednesday that of 343 engines to be built in 1986, GE would produce 184 and Pratt would make 159.

All of the GE engines, known as the F-110, would be placed in F-16 Falcon aircraft. Of the Pratt F100-220 engines, 45 would go to F-16's and 114 to F-15 Eagles.

The air force also announced that future models of the F-15 would be designed to accept the GE engine as well as the Pratt power plant, "providing additional flexibility in future decisions."

Between 1985 and 1990, the air force spokesman said, the service expects to acquire 1,995 engines for the fighters at an estimated cost of \$8 billion. Production in 1986 is valued at about \$1.3 billion for engines and related spare parts.

Sanyo to Report Gains in Sales, Profits for 1984

Reuters

OSAKA, Japan — Sanyo Electric Co. will report Jan. 28 record profit of \$5.6 billion yen (\$218 million) for the year ended Nov. 30, a 30-percent increase from 42.79 billion yen in 1983-84, a company spokesman said Thursday.

He said sales in 1983-84 were 991.70 billion yen, a 21-percent increase from 819.77 billion a year ago.

He said the increase was due to greater-than-expected sales of video tape recorders and office automation equipment, mainly in the United States, and reduced inventory, the spokesman said. Exports to the United States rose 54 percent from a year earlier; total exports rose 29 percent, he said.

A spokesman also said Thursday that Sanyo had received a 7.8 billion-yen order from China National Technical Import Corp. for color television manufacturing plants and parts, for delivery to China in the fourth quarter of 1985.

FCC Says Graphics Scanning Hid Control of Companies

By Reginald Stuart

WASHINGTON — A federal administrative law judge has denied petitions by four companies for nearly 700 new one-way paging systems because he said they had been acting as fronts for the nation's largest radio-paging company, the Graphic Scanning Corp., which had filed competing applications.

Michael Deuel Sullivan, chief of the mobile-services division of the Federal Communications Commission, said Wednesday that Graphic Scanning had engaged in "misrepresentation and lack of candor" in its initial applications and in responses to subsequent questions raised about it and the four other companies.

"Probably every license Graphic Scanning and its subsidiaries hold is at risk because of this action," Mr. Sullivan said. He noted that the company has license applications pending in cellular-telephone services, data-transmission services and pay-television systems.

At Graphic Scanning's headquarters in Teaneck, New Jersey, Edward R. Bush, a vice president,

said the company planned to appeal the decision to the full commission.

"We believe that when this decision is reviewed by the full commission the company will be vindicated," he said.

Graphic Scanning controls about 200,000 paging systems through its subsidiaries. It also processes and transmits record and data communications for many banks through its subsidiary, Graphnet, operates pay-television systems and is involved in petitions pending before the FCC for entry into the cellular telephone market.

The four companies whose petitions were denied are A.S.D. Answer Service, B.W. Communications, P.A.L. Communications Systems and Vineyard Communications.

In reaching his conclusion that Graphic Scanning was the "real party in interest" in the nearly 700 applications, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, the chief administrative judge for the commission, found that neither Graphic Scanning nor the four companies disclosed that Graphics had performed nearly all of the work for the four companies.

Group Buys Stake In Petro-Lewis, May Take It Over

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An investment group said it has acquired a stake in the Petro-Lewis Corp., the debt-ridden, oil- and gas-producing company, and that it was "exploring several options," including seeking to take the company over.

In a disclosure statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the investor group, Jakobson, Kass Partners of New York, said Wednesday that it owned 1,367,100 shares of Petro-Lewis common stock. This represents 6.3 percent of the common shares outstanding in the Denver-based company, which is carrying heavy debts due to the long decline in oil prices.

Douglas Kass, a principal of the group, said, "They had a big financial cloud lifted from them recently," referring to the recent settlement of a class-action suit against Petro-Lewis.

Lincoln Warden, an analyst with Thompson McKinnon & Co., characterized the Jakobson Kass maneuver as "a very special high-risk investment" because the future of Petro-Lewis was still cloudy.

David R. Longmire of Dain, Bosworth & Co. in Denver noted that Petro's stock was undervalued, so the investor group would be in a good position if the stock rose. Petro, which trades on the American Stock Exchange, closed Thursday, at \$4.25, up 37.5 cents.

Chemical Says Net Climbed

Reuters

NEW YORK — Chemical New York Corp. said Thursday that net income rose about 20 percent in the fourth quarter from a year earlier and 11.5 percent for all 1984 from 1983.

It attributed the increases to improvements in net interest income and service fees, substantial gains on sales of investment securities and profits from foreign-exchange trading.

Chemical New York is the holding company for Chemical Bank, the sixth-largest U.S. commercial bank.

The rise in net income for the

quarter was to \$105.5 million, or \$1.96 a share, from \$88.1 million, or \$1.68 a share, a year earlier. For the year, the increase was to \$340.8 million, or \$6.26 a share, from \$305.6 million, or \$6.02 a share, a year earlier. The per-share figures are fully diluted.

It said net interest income rose 9.8 percent to \$1.715 billion from \$1.562 billion for the year and 8.4 percent to \$459.4 million from \$423.8 million for the quarter.

Foreign-exchange profits rose about 50 percent to \$60.6 million from \$40.4 million for the year and 108 percent to \$18.6 million from \$8.9 million for the quarter.

COMPANY NOTES

Broken Hill Associated Smelters Pty. of Australia said it had acquired a 30-percent interest in a Taiwanese secondary lead smelter, Tai Ping Metal Industries Co. for an undisclosed sum, effective Jan. 1.

China Cement Co. (Hong Kong) will be taken over by a company linked to China's state-supported Kiu Kwong Investment Corp., according to China Cement's managing director, Michael Horner. He declined to give further details.

GTE Corp. has realigned its businesses into three operating groups in response to increased competition resulting from deregulation and the breakup of the former Bell Telephone System. It said the realignment will put more emphasis

on intercity-communications businesses and the development of new products.

Sharp Corp. plans to assemble microwave ovens at a Welsh subsidiary, Sharp Manufacturing Co. of U.K., where it will also begin to make video tape recorders next month, a company spokesman said. The initial work force will be 251, rising to 630.

Suntano Chemical Co. will report at the end of February that profit for 1984 was 43 billion yen (\$169 million), more than double the 18.17 billion in 1983. Sales were 700 billion yen, a 6-percent increase from 658.83 billion, a spokesman said. The company plans to pay a 5-yen dividend after paying none in 1982 and 1983.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE SPECIAL REPORTS 1985

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Auto Industry
Japan
Singapore
Banking & Finance
in Nordic Countries
Banking & Finance
in the Arab World
North Yemen
Hong Kong
Italy
Small Computers

OCTOBER

Greece
French Fashion
Banking & Finance
in Asia
Italian Fashion
Banking & Finance
in France
American Fashion
Energy
Banking & Finance
in Austria

NOVEMBER

Saudi Economy
North American
Real Estate
Netherlands Economy
Construction in the Arab World
Travel in West Africa
Euromarkets
Gulf States
Latin American Trade

DECEMBER

London
Caribbean/Central
American
Development

Midwest Brokerage Thrives Far From Wall Street

(Continued from Page 11)

is the institutionalization of Wall Street and the continuing withdrawal of the small investor from the market.

Those developments could derail the progress of a firm like Edwards, which specializes in working with middle-class investors in small and medium-sized towns. In the fiscal year 1984, Edwards added branches in Daphne, Alabama; Russellville, Arkansas; Natchitoches, Louisiana, and 30 other towns.

"I don't think their basic business has terrific long-term growth potential," Mr. Schwartz said. "But if they can gain market share, they can do quite well."

Edwards's strategy is to defend

its market share and even grow by keeping its costs down and by meticulously tending the garden that has fed it over the years — the retail trade.

Mr. Edwards sets the example for keeping costs down. He usually flies in tourist class, and his 9-by-15-foot (about 3-by-4.5-meter) office is more the size of a children's bedroom than the workplace of a chairman.

At Edwards, there is one support employee per broker, compared with the industry average of 1.72 per broker. Mr. Long of Lipper Analytical says Edwards can make money when its brokers bring in commissions of just \$95,000 a year while many firms cannot see a profit with commissions twice as large.

New Device Permits Callers To 'Talk' With Deaf Persons

(Continued from Page 11)

generate tones that would be converted to account balance numbers that could be read.

The GE invention relies on a coding system to change tones into letters. To "talk," a caller depresses two telephone keys for each letter. The first key is the one on which the letter itself is found; the second is the 1, 2 or 3 key to indicate the position of the letter on the first key.

To transmit "P," for example, the caller would press the 7 key (on which the letters PRS also appear) and then the 1 key. The information then flows over the phone line to the Echo 2,000's tiny screen, which can display 16 characters. A microprocessor inside the device with two kilobytes of memory can store an additional 800 characters. A little more than half of its memory is devoted to internal programs, such as the operating system, that regulate the Echo 2,000.

The device, which a hearing-impaired person attaches directly to his phone, is not without its problems. Learning the code could be difficult for some persons. And Mr. Fowler concedes that his device, which can transmit only about 30 words a minute, is slower than Teletypes.

For these reasons, organizations representing the deaf are not convinced that the Echo 2,000 is a panacea.

"The typing is very, very slow," said Joel D. Ziev, an executive at the New York Society for the Deaf, who has studied the new machine. "We're interested, but we'd like to know more before we pass judgment."

"It might be an advance for short conversations or in areas where there aren't relay centers," said Clifford R. Rowley, president of New York/New Jersey Phone-NTV Inc., a service group providing communications devices for the deaf. "My impression is that it might be O.K. for a percentage of the deaf population but not for the majority."

Still, Mr. Fowler hopes his device will succeed. To compensate for its drawbacks, he has installed fast-forward and reverse features so that users can review what has been said. And he has programmed the device so that callers need punch only two keys to transmit common words such as "yes," "no," "hello" and "goodbye." But callers would have to memorize these shortcuts.

With \$51,000 invested in his venture, Mr. Fowler has sold about 100 Echo 2,000's and has not yet made a profit. But that may come soon, he said.

"So far it has been an expensive hobby," he said, "but it's rapidly becoming a full-time job."

Gold Options (prices in \$ per oz.)			
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310	16.75-18.75	25.00-27.00	26.00-28.00
320	15.75-17.75	24.00-26.00	25.00-27.00
330	14.75-16.75	23.00-25.00	24.00-26.00
340	13.75-15.75	22.00-24.00	23.00-25.00
350	12.75-14.75	21.00-23.00	22.00-24.00
360	11.75-13.75	20.00-22.00	21.00-23.00
370	10.75-12.75	19.00-21.00	20.00-22.00
380	9.75-11.75	18.00-20.00	19.00-21.00
390	8.75-10.75	17.00-19.00	18.00-20.00
400	7.75-9.75	16.00-18.00	17.00-19.00

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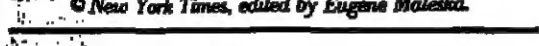
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WHAT HAPPENED TO YOUR HAT?

MORE WALKERS

NO...NOW YOU'LL HAVE TO GO TO OFFICERS SCHOOL

PARKER

I'D BE THINNER IF MY CONSCIENCE WERE QUICKER-WITTED

"I KNOW HE'S ONLY A CHILD, MARTHA... BUT THE
AYATOLLAH KHOMEINI WAS ONCE A KID, TOO."

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — **CHANNEL:** Slightly choppy. **FRANKFURT:** Variable. Temp. 6—10 (21—14). **LONDON:** Cloudy. Temp. 3—4 (38—25). **MA-**

Carolyn Kizer's most recent book is "Barmaids in the Basement: Poems for Women." She wrote this review for *The Washington Post*.

the lead of the diamond ten speezed South in the major suits. The veteran partnership had collected 500 points and all the match points.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

SPORTS

Nystrom Surprises Gerulaitis, 6-3, 6-4, In Masters Tennis

By Mike Penner
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Joakim Nystrom came to the big city, to the Masters tennis tournament, to edge his way into territory long dominated by John McEnroe, Ivan Lendl and Jimmy Connors.

On Wednesday night he scored a 6-3, 6-4 victory over Vitas Gerulaitis, a Masters veteran, in front of 9,235 fans at Madison Square Garden and gained a berth in the quarterfinals Friday against Lendl.

In Wednesday's other preliminary match, Eliot Teltscher defeated Tomas Smid, 6-3, 6-4, to set up a Friday confrontation against Jimmy Connors.

Nystrom is part of the Swedish new wave that pounded the shores of men's tennis in 1984, but he is perhaps the least recognized of the top talents. Mats Wilander has won three Grand Slam titles. Henrik Sundstrom and Anders Jarryd won titles over McEnroe and Stefan Edberg won the Olympics last summer.

Nystrom? He is best known as the Swede who did not make the 1984 Davis Cup championship team.

"I expected not to be on the team," Nystrom said. "Mats and Henrik are better on clay, and Jarryd and Edberg were the best doubles team. I just stayed in my hometown and watched the matches on television."

This week, Nystrom is getting a chance to leave the ranks of Top-10 Anonymous. He beat one of New York's favorites, if no longer finest, in Gerulaitis, by sticking to the baseline and staying away from mistakes.

Nystrom let Gerulaitis take the gambles, waiting for him to finally bust. Sure enough, it happened.

"He was steady, I made all the mistakes," Gerulaitis said. "I won all the points and made all the mistakes. He played a couple of good, offensive forehands, but that was about it. He really didn't do anything flashy."

That's the way most of these new Swedes play it, which led to the inevitable question: How does this one, Nystrom, compare with the

patron saint of Scandinavian tennis, Bjorn Borg?

"None of the Swedes are in Borg's class," Gerulaitis said. "Nobody is as quick, nobody has the same physique, nobody has the same mental approach, nobody played the big points better. Borg hit through the ball better, he served better."

But Gerulaitis thinks Nystrom has a chance against Lendl.

"This kid's a fighter," Gerulaitis said. "He's not going to give up. I would not put any money on this guy, but he will definitely give Lendl a run for it."

Teltscher has to wonder if he can do the same with Connors. Teltscher has never beaten Connors in 12 encounters.

He is hard to pry from the baseline, but against Smid he rushed the net repeatedly and hit volleys with precision. Maybe that will not work against Connors. But then again, it might be worth a try.

"I like to stay back and hit groundstrokes and so does he," Teltscher said, "but he hits the ball a little harder. Everything I can do, he can do a little bit better."



Joakim Nystrom serving to Vitas Gerulaitis in the Masters.

Tigers Call Roster Juggling Routine But Show Some Concern Over Pitching

The Associated Press

DETROIT — So, the free spirit Dave Rozema has departed for Texas, the pitching coach Roger Craig has retired and the Detroit Tigers continue to haggle with Willie Hernandez. What does it all mean?

Just business as usual, according to Bill Lajoie, the Tigers' general manager.

"I'd call this routine," Lajoie said Wednesday, between picks in the amateur baseball draft. "This is a normal procedure every year. We have 12 or 13 players on multiyear contracts and the rest have to be signed."

The situation that has grabbed the most attention is the effort to reach a long-term agreement with Hernandez, the left-handed reliever who won the American League Cy Young and Most Valuable Player awards after Detroit beat the San Diego Padres in the World Series.

The Tigers have offered Hernandez \$4.6 million dollars. The negotiations once were stalled over a plan to spread payment over several years. That hurdle was cleared, but Hernandez now reportedly wants a clause guaranteeing that no player on the Detroit roster would earn more than he.

"I think Willie will sign his contract," Lajoie said. "I talked to him just before Christmas and he sounded very encouraging. I've talked with his agent a few times since then."

One of the players most affected by the Tigers' off-season activities is the right-handed pitcher Dan Petry. As a starter, Petry came to



Roger Craig

confidence. Billy is more mechanical. He can spot flaws in your delivery that really help."

It was understood at the conclusion of the 1984 season that the Tigers had lost interest in Rozema. There was talk that his trip was gone, and the strong showing in September of the rookies Randy O'Neal and Roger Mason pretty much sealed Rozema's fate. He declared free agency and signed with the Rangers during the holidays.

Two others — Ruppert Jones and John Grubb, both outfielders — also tested the free-agent waters. Grubb eventually re-signed with Detroit, but Lajoie has indicated that the Tigers will let Jones move on.

"We've encouraged Ruppert to go through the secondary phase of the draft," Lajoie said. "In the meantime, we've decided not to talk. We want to give some young players, like Nelson Simmons, a chance."

Milt Wilcox, another starting pitcher, has not responded well to surgery on his aging right arm. Lajoie covered himself for that possibility by trading the promising third baseman Howard Johnson to the New York Mets for the right-handed starter Walt Terrell.

Kirk Gibson, the slugging right-fielder who was sensational during postseason play, is one of 15 players unsigned. "I think we're in pretty good shape with Gibby," Lajoie said.

Other unsigned players include the utility man Marty Castillo, the infielder Doug Baker, the outfielder Rusty Kuntz and pitchers Juan Berenguer and Bill Sherrer.

Baseball Draft Takes a Family Twist

United Press International

NEW YORK — Five sons of former major leaguers were selected Wednesday in the two phases of baseball's winter free-agent amateur draft.

It was a particularly big day for the Stottleny family.

Todd Stottleny and Mel Stottleny Jr., sons of the former New York Yankee star Mel Stottleny, were chosen by the St. Louis Cardinals and Houston Astros as the first and third picks of the draft's second phase.

"We are real excited about this," the senior Stottleny said. "It's something we have all been anxiously awaiting since the fall, when both boys made moves out of the school they were in, Nevada Las Vegas."

The shortest Craig Repoz, son of the former major-league outfielder Roger Repoz, the outfielder Scott Jaster, son of the former pitcher Larry Jaster, and the outfielder Graydon Jackson, son of the

former pitcher Grant Jackson, also were selected.

The New York Mets took Repoz in the secondary phase and Jaster in the regular phase. Jackson was chosen by the Montreal Expos in the second round of the regular phase.

Todd Stottleny, a 19-year-old right-handed pitcher from Yakima Valley Junior College, was the first pick of the secondary phase, which is for players who previously were drafted but did not sign.

"I scouted this boy last spring," said Fred McAlister, scouting director for the Cardinals. "He threw an above-average fastball and reminded me of his father when his father was young."

"I'm sure this kid has a good background because of his father. I hope we can bring him along real fast, because we need pitchers."

Todd Stottleny had been selected by the New York Yankees in the fourth round of the June 1983 draft after being graduated from

Davis High School in Yakima. He elected to go to Nevada-Las Vegas, where last spring he was 10-4 with a 4.20 ERA and 91 strikeouts in 105 innings.

Both pitchers tried out for the U.S. Olympic team but did not make the club.

"Mel is very anxious to sign a contract; hopefully he will be signed in time for the spring training," said the elder Stottleny, now pitching coach for the New York Mets. "Todd can't sign until after school in June."

The first pick in the regular phase of the draft, in which players from four-year colleges are eligible, was outfielder Rick Nelson of Orange Coast College, who was selected by the San Francisco Giants.

In the secondary phase, which contains the more talented players, the Brewers, choosing second, selected Randolph Veres, a right-handed pitcher from Sacramento City Junior College.

Sizing Up the NHL at the Halfway Point

By Robert Facht

Washington Post Service

DETROIT — As the National Hockey League moves into the second half of its long season, congratulations are in order for coaches Mike Keenan of Philadelphia, Doug Carpenter of New Jersey, Jacques Lemaire of Montreal, Jacques Demers of St. Louis, Barry Long of Winnipeg and Pat Quinn of Los Angeles.

Condolences are the lot of Vancouver's Bill Leforge and Minnesota's Bill Mahoney, neither of whom lasted into the halfway mark. Herb Brooks of the New York Rangers

and Gerry Cheevers of Boston still are on the job, but they deserve some sympathy. Meanwhile, Toronto's Dan Maloney seems to be paying a just penalty for all the elbows he threw as a player.

Philadelphia ranks as the major positive surprise of the season. With Bob Clarke retiring as a player to become general manager, Bill Barber disabled and Darryl Sittler traded, the Flyers began the season with many eager youngsters and little in the way of experience.

Few rated Philadelphia higher than fourth in the Patrick Division. Some questioned whether the Flyers could hold off Pittsburgh and its battery of high draft choices for the fourth playoff spot. But Keenan got the club off to a fast start and, following a brief December slump, the Flyers moved back into a first-place battle with Washington by winning four of their last five on a tough western road trip.

Tim Kerr, with 31 goals, has shown that last season's total of 54 was no fluke, and Pelle Lindbergh has emerged as one of the NHL's leading goalkeepers.

Although New Jersey still ranks last in the Patrick Division, it has been competitive from the start, when it opened with a 7-2 rout of the New York Islanders.

The Devils have nobody with more than 32 points. The usually reliable goalie Chico Resch has

been less than impressive, so it is apparent that Carpenter deserves credit for the team's disciplined play.

Montreal jumped to the front of the Adams Division in the second week and has stayed there, thanks to Steve Penney's consistent goaltending and a physical style keyed by Craig Ludwig and Chris Nilan.

Leading the Canadiens' resurgence are three young defencemen from the United States — Chris Chelios, Tom Kurvers and Ludwig. Top honors go, however, to Lemaire, who withstood considerable criticism of the team's new style.

Demers has used similar tactics to guide the Blues to a challenging position in the Norris Division. He also has got the club to an emotional high for key Norris games; the Blues are unbeaten in their last eight meetings with divisional rivals.

Winnipeg is without a triumph in its last seven games. Nevertheless, if Long can regain his winning touch of November, the Jets remain in good position to challenge Calgary for second place in the Smythe Division.

Despite the overall slowdown, captain Dale Hawerchuk continues to enjoy his finest NHL season, with 24 goals and 37 assists.

Los Angeles is right on Winnipeg's heels, after Quinn patiently drilled a group of largely undisciplined players who did not win this season until the 10th game. The surge of the Jets and Kings from the mediocrity of a year ago has the once-sorry Smythe challenging the Adams for the title of strongest overall division.

The obstacle to such status is the presence of Vancouver, seemingly out of playoff contention following a 4-21-2 start that cost Leforge his job less than six weeks into the season and produced embarrassing 13-2 and 12-1 defeats.

Another major disappointment is Minnesota, the Norris champion of last season, which is assured a playoff spot only because it plays in the same division as Toronto.

The North Stars have been changing coaches, captains and personnel regularly over the last few seasons and seem destined to struggle until they achieve stability. One can only wonder where Boston would be if it had not obtained Charlie Simmer from Los Angeles for a future draft choice. Simmer has scored 23 goals in 34 games with the Bruins, who have by no means assured themselves of a playoff spot over Hartford.

Toronto cannot be categorized as a disappointment because it was expected to finish last. But 6-29-52. The last time the Maple Leafs won fewer than 19 games was in 1929-30, with a 44-game schedule.

O'Meara, Off to Quick Start in PGA, Has High Hopes for 1985 Golf Tour

By Gordon S. White Jr.

New York Times Service

PALM SPRINGS, California — Mark O'Meara won only one event on the 1984 PGA Tour, the Greater Milwaukee Open, and it was his first victory in four years on the circuit. But the 27-year-old finished a close second to Tom Watson on the money-winning list, the measure of achievement in professional golf.

O'Meara said that after the season ended and all checks were banked, Watson told him, "Thanks for respecting your elders."

O'Meara said, "I told him, 'I tried to beat you.'"

On Wednesday, on the first day of the 1985 Tour, O'Meara was in a familiar position. The North Carolina native who now lives in this desert community, shot a 5-under-par 67 in the opening round of the Bob Hope Classic, a shot off the Bob Hope lead held by Craig Stadler, Doug Tewell, Gil Morgan and John Mahaffey, the defending champion who birdied four of the last five holes.

"I may not make as much money this year as I did last year," O'Meara said. "But that won't necessarily mean I'm not improving. I think my game is improving and my goals this year may be a little different."

O'Meara, who finished second three times and tied for second in two other tournaments in 1984, earned \$465,873 in his fourth year on the tour. Even though he won only once, all of those second-place finishes and eight other top-10 finishes helped him end the year just \$10,387 behind Watson, who won three tournaments and \$476,260.

"This year I'm set to be in all four major tournaments," O'Meara said. "If I mention my goals for 1985 it might be to win another tournament and to win a major."

"But Watson, Nicklaus and those guys are in a different league than I'm in. I've got a long way to go to be there."

All O'Meara has to do to start the 1985 season with a jump on Watson is to make the cut in this

five-day pro-amateur competition when the field is trimmed Saturday. Watson, by choice, is not playing in this event.

O'Meara, who admits to some advantage because he often plays these courses near his home, got off to a fine start with a birdie 4 on the first hole at Bermuda Dunes and four birdies on the front nine.

Three other courses are used for this event — La Quinta, Tamarisk and Indian Wells — with the golfers playing a different course each of the first four days. Indian Wells is the home club this year, site of Sunday's final round.

Lanny Wadkins, Fred Couples, Calvin Peete, Chip Beck, Ted Simpson and Robert Wrenn also had 67s.

Wadkins said: "If you have to get started on another year I guess a 67 is a good one. But I could have done better because I didn't get a birdie on any of the par-3 holes."

O'Meara, on the other hand, scored a birdie 4 on three of the par-5 holes at Bermuda Dunes.

Erving Excels As 76ers Win 9th Straight

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Julius Erving scored a personal season-high 35 points Wednesday night as the Philadelphia 76ers outlasted the Detroit Pistons, 126-122, for their ninth straight National Basketball Association victory.

"We came up with a couple of

good defensive plays at the end, particularly Moses Malone making a big block and Charles Barkley getting a couple of defensive rebounds," said Billy Cunningham, the 76ers coach.

Elsewhere in the NBA, Denver beat New York, 100-95; Phoenix defeated Seattle, 94-88; Milwaukee edged Indiana, 106-105, and Boston beat Chicago, 111-108.

In Philadelphia, the score was tied, 116-116, when Maurice Cheeks hit a 17-foot jumper with 2:39 left. The 76ers never again trailed.

Malone followed with a pair of free throws for a four-point margin. But Bill Laimbeer's layup with 54 seconds left made it 123-122.

Andrew Toney then hit a 17-foot jumper for the 76ers, and Erving converted a free throw for the final margin.

These two teams are used to close games. The 76ers have won three of the four meetings this season by four points or less.

In the last period, the lead changed hands nine times before Cheeks' basket gave Philadelphia the lead.

"For a while there it looked like the last team to get the ball was going to win," Cunningham said. "The Pistons led after one period, 37-32. With the help of 15 points by Sedale Threatt, the Sixers closed to a 66-66 tie at halftime and led after three quarters, 93-91."

"In order to beat Detroit," Cunningham said, "we have to do what we do best and that is get strong on the defensive end. I don't like to see us get in these shoot-out games because over the long haul we're not going to be successful."

The Pistons coach, Chuck Daly, said of the 76ers: "They made the big plays down the stretch. They made every clutch basket at the end. For us, we have to come up with a few shots at the end. We simply did not do that."

Erving got help in the scoring from Malone, who had 22 points and 15 rebounds. Toney contributed 17 and Cheeks 16. Cheeks and Toney each handed out six assists.

For the Pistons, Dan Roundfield had 20 points and Laimbeer and Vinnie Johnson scored 17 each. Roundfield led in rebounds with 10.

Figini Wins 2d Straight Downhill; Leads Standings



Michela Figini

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAD KLEINKIRCHHEIM, Austria — Michela Figini of Switzerland won her second ski race in two days on Thursday, and the Swiss women's team posted its second consecutive 1-2-3 finish in World Cup downhill action.

Figini, the reigning Olympic downhill champion, flashed down the 2,670-meter track with a drop of 700 meters in one minute 41.72 seconds.

Brigitte Oertli was second in 1:42.35, and Maria Walliser came third in 1:42.58.

The duo of Figini and Oertli also took the top two positions in the downhill here Wednesday, when Ariane Ehrat took third place. Ehrat took 10th place Thursday in 1:43.27.

"I think I could have raced even faster, but I lost some time shortly after take off in one of the sharp bends," Figini said.

In addition to the two downhill triumphs, Figini also won Wednesday's combined event. The 75 points earned in all the victories shot her into the lead in the overall standings with 130 points, replacing Marina Kiehl of West Germany. She also leads the downhill standings with 67 points.

"It didn't go as well as yesterday," said Figini, despite improving Wednesday's winning time by 1.51 seconds. "I made a mistake high up on the track and then in one jump when I opened up too much."

"No, it wasn't an optimal race. I had a mistake high up and then

Dynamo Wins Canada Series

United Press International

MONTREAL — Mikhail Fakhrudinov scored two goals to lead Moscow Dynamo to a 5-4 victory over Team Canada in Wednesday's final contest of the Soviet team's 10-game cross-Canada hockey tour. Dynamo dominated the tour, winning the series 8-2.

60-Second Spot On Super Bowl Now \$1 Million

United Press International

NEW YORK — The ABC television network is charging \$1 million for a one-minute commercial during Super Bowl XIX, the National Football League championship game on Jan. 20.

It is the highest price in television history for a minute of commercial time, an ABC spokesman said. A 30-second spot will cost \$525,000.

Among the sponsors who have already agreed to pay for million-dollar minutes are IBM, Anheuser-Busch, ITT, Coca-Cola and Sony. Among the buyers of a 30-second spot was the U.S. Marine Corps.

The game's advertising time is more than 90 percent sold, and ABC expects a complete sellout by airtime.

again opened up too much in a jump further down."

Other top Swiss skiers, such as specialist Erika Hess, were likely to do well in Friday's slalom here, which, together with Thursday's downhill, gives all-rounders a chance to pick up combined points.

"There is no doubt that the Swiss women's team is currently the most powerful on the World Cup circuit," said Andreas Rauch, coach of the Austrian women's team.

Austria had five finishers in the top 15, but for the second day in a row had to settle for a fourth place by Elisabeth Kirschler, who was 1:17 seconds back of Figini.

Laurie Graham led a strong Canadian showing by taking fifth in 1:42.95. Liisa Savijarvi was 12 hundredths of a second back in sixth place, and Karen Stemmler was ninth with a clocking of 1:43.26.

Figini's rivals marveled at her supremacy. "She has so much self-confidence," Kirschler said. "She'll be hard to overcome." (AP, UPI)

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Standings

Wales Conference

Patrick Division

W L T Pts GF GA

Washington 21 11 3 55 171 127

Philadelphia 24 11 5 53 171 120

NY Islanders 22 16 1 45 187 156

Pittsburgh 16 14 4 36 141 173

NY Rangers 14 20 4 34 148 164

New Jersey 12 18 4 36 137 164

Adams Division

Montreal 21 12 4 56 165 135

Buffalo 18 12 10 46 122 122

Quebec 19 17 4 44 148 152

Boston 16 17 4 43 129 143

Hartford 18 15 3 37 134 165

Campbell Conference

Marshall Division

Chicago 19 19 3 41 161 151

St. Louis 14 17 6 36 140 149

Minnesota 12 16 7 33 142 159

Detroit 19 17 4 44 148 152

Toronto 4 30 5 17 122 192

Smythe Division

Edmonton 28 8 4 64 284 128

Calgary 20 17 4 44 168 172

Winnipeg 20 16 9 41 179 147

Vancouver 19 28 5 37 137 231

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Vancouver 3 0 0-7

Pittsburgh 3 0 0-7

Chicago 2 (17), Montreal 10, McCarthy 2 (4)

Sweden 120, Young 151, Macdonald 19, Lajoie

1 (21), Smith 1 (4), Lister 1 (4). Shots on

goal: Vancouver (on Roman) 12-12-13; Pittsburgh (on Brudner) 11-14-25.

Minnesota 1 1 1-3

Chicago 3 1 1-4

Detroit 2 (12), Peterson 2 (12), Lajoie 1 (2)

Macdonald 1 (1), Nopler 1 (1), Ciccarelli 1 (1)

MacKenzie 1 (7), Shots on goal: Chicago (on

Bennett) 8-8-15; Montreal (on Bennett) 13-16-12.

Washington 3 1 1-4

St. Louis 2 1 1-3

Buffalo 2 2 1-5

Toronto 2 3 1-5

Kasper 2 (12), Lajoie 1 (12), Lajoie 1 (12)

Goulet 1 (12), Shots on goal: Boston (on St. Louis) 11-15-14; Toronto (on Peterson) 10-12-26.

N.Y. Rangers 1 1 1-3

Winnipeg 2 2 1-4

Macdonald 1 (1), Macdonald 2 (5), Macdonald 1 (1)

1 (15), Fenechuk 1 (2), Sandstrom 1 (1), Larouche 2 (14), Ruppel 1 (12), Povalishin 1 (2)

Shots on goal: (on Hayward) New York 7-10-9; 2-2; Winnipeg (on Vancouver) 14-15-23.

Los Angeles 1 3 0 4-9

Calgary 1 3 0 4-9

Edmonton 1 3 0 4-9

Calgary 1 3 0 4-9

Basketball

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division

W L T Pts GF GA

Boston 38 6 32 101

Philadelphia 29 8 29 74

Washington 30 16 37 94

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**15
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